

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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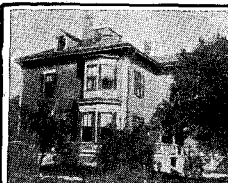
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VOL. XXXVI., No. 12

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1908

WHOLE NUMBER, 935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR FLEET TO GO AROUND THE WORLD

THE announcement that Admiral Evans's fleet will make what the New York *Herald* calls "the greatest cruise in history," following close upon the Admiral's dispatch reporting the safe arrival of the war-ships in Magdalena Bay, has dwarfed all interest in discussions of the proper placing of armor-plate, naval marksmanship, and torpedo-boat scandals. The Washington correspondent of *The Herald* says:

"Eighteen ships will leave San Francisco on July 6 for a voyage which will include Hawaii, Samoa, various ports in Australia, and the Philippine Islands, after which they will by easy stages reach the Red Sea, pass through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, and after making a stop at Gibraltar, arrive home just about a year from the time they steamed from Hampton Roads, December 16, 1907.

"Thus, it is estimated, this great parade of naval strength will have yet to cover 23,204 miles after leaving San Francisco, and the total distance steamed from the start last December up to the completion of the voyage will be about 37,000 miles. Never before was such a cruise of heavily armored ships traveling as a fleet even dreamed of in any naval office in the world. That the fleet should have been able to arrive at Magdalena Bay in good condition and 'ready for any service' has caused astonishment in foreign countries, but what it has gone through is nothing as to the test to which it is next to be subjected."

Eighteen battle-ships, including the newly completed *Wisconsin* and *Nebraska*, will leave San Francisco July 6. Their ports of call, with the distances between in nautical miles, will be, successively, Honolulu, Hawaii, 2,100 miles; Pago-Pago, Samoa, 2,263 miles; Melbourne, Australia, 2,886 miles; Sydney, Australia, 575 miles; Manila, 3,772 miles; Colombo, Ceylon, 2,946 miles; Aden, Arabia, 2,130 miles; Suez, Egypt, 1,310 miles; Port Said, Egypt, 87 miles; Gibraltar, 1,920 miles; Hampton Roads, Virginia, 3,207 miles. The total distance, exclusive of possible variations that may be later determined upon, will thus be 23,204 miles from San Francisco, and 36,968 miles in the entire world-circling voyage.

The announcement of the cruise has excited the greatest interest all over the world. A cable dispatch from Tokyo says:

"The official route of the American battle-ship fleet on its return to the Atlantic was conveyed to the Foreign Office to-day. Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, when shown the itinerary, repeated his previous statements and emphasized Japan's desire that the fleet would visit a Japanese port in order to furnish a practical demonstration of the sincerity of Japan's friendship for the United States and the American people.

"At the Foreign Office it was said: 'The decision of the American Government to send the fleet on a tour of the world should finally silence all war talk. It is a guaranty of the peace of the world.'

"Military and naval officers are unanimous in pronouncing the proposed tour as one of the greatest achievements of history."

German naval critics consider the success of the voyage to the Pacific a wonderful proof of seamanship and proof of excellence both in material and *personnel*. A Berlin dispatch says that newspaper writers on naval topics express the opinion that the fleet's performances

"Are certain to place the American Navy on a high level in the world's opinion, and that they are likely to add to the *esprit de corps* for which its *personnel* long has been famous."

The dispatch adds that the details of the homeward voyage of the fleet will be watched with keen interest in Germany.

A cabled report from London quotes a prominent naval officer as suggesting that

"The Government should send an invitation to the battle-ships to come to England, or, if that should be impossible, for them to make an official call at some British port en route home. There will be opportunity for British officers to show courtesies to the officers of the fleet during its visit to Australia, at coaling-stations and other points, but these naturally will be on a small scale when compared with what would be done should the battle-ships come to England or stop at Malta or Gibraltar."

Henry Reuter Dahl, whose criticisms of the battle-ships in a magazine article played so prominent a part in the naval controversy, is quoted as saying on his return from the fleet, March 13:

"It is not the entire construction of naval vessels that is open to criticism—only certain features. As for the officers and men in the United States Navy there is absolutely no fault to find with them. They are the best in the world."

An editorial in the New York *Tribune* entitled "On the Track of Drake," dwells on the advantages of the cruise both in familiarizing our naval officers and men with the coasts and harbors of foreign waters and in impressing our remote Pacific possessions. *The Tribune* says:

"It will at every stage be a peaceful voyage, and at every stage, we have no doubt, our ships will be welcomed with unaffected cordiality.

"Our fleet will largely follow the track of the first war fleet which ever circumnavigated the globe, but in almost every respect it will present a striking contrast to the achievement of Drake's memorable little flotilla. The contrast between these ponderous steel fortresses and his wooden pinnaces is scarcely more marked than that between their peaceful errand to a world at peace and his truculent raid around a world largely convulsed with war or seething with militant desires. In a way this voyage of ours will be scarcely less epoch-marking than was his. At least, we may expect that it will be as successful, or rather that it will continue, on that longer route, to enjoy the unbroken good fortune which has thus far attended it."

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THE TAFT AND BRYAN PLATFORMS

TWO almost simultaneous State conventions, each indorsing a "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination, have given the editorial observers two statements of doctrine that are supposed to express the views of Secretary Taft and Mr. Bryan, and to foreshadow the national party platforms of this year if these candidates are nominated. That the friends of Secretary Taft, by their sweeping victory in the Ohio Convention, have greatly furthered his chances and completely overwhelmed Senators Foraker and Dick is undisputed; but some critics question whether the victors may not have prest their triumph too far for the interests of party harmony. Says the *Providence Journal* (Ind.):

"There are said to have been in Ohio, in 1900, 31,235 colored citizens entitled to vote, and if Mr. Foraker, either openly or covertly, should aline them, or any considerable part of them, against Mr. Taft next November, the effect might be, to put it moderately, important."

Certain features of the Ohio platform that relate to national questions have been much commented upon as probable foreshadowings of the platform to be adopted in the Republican National Convention. One of these is the tariff plank, which declares for

"A revision of the tariff by a special session of the next Congress, insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such customs duties as will equalize the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit, to the end that, without excessive duties, American manufacturers, farmers, producers, and wage-earners may have adequate protection."

And the paragraph relating to negro suffrage, which says:

"We favor the reduction of representation in Congress and the Electoral College in all the States of this Union where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, to the end that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be enforced according to its letter and spirit."

Some of the other planks relating to national matters support these principles:

Individualism as against Socialism.
Competition as against monopoly.
Government regulation as against Government ownership.



"OH WHERE, OH WHERE IS THAT LITTLE DOG GONE?"
The opposition seems entirely lost.
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

Compensation for injured employees of the Government.
The reenactment in constitutional form of the Employers' Liability Act.

A limitation in the exercise of the power of injunction, in order to prevent its abuse.

A greater merchant marine and an adequate navy.

A sound financial system.

The speedy completion of the Panama Canal and the gradual development of popular government in the Philippines.

Of these features, the declaration in favor of tariff revision has called forth the greatest comment. To quote the *Chicago Record-Herald* (Rep.) on this head:

"The tariff plank of the Ohio Republican Convention coincides exactly with the utterances of Secretary Taft on the same question. In other words, the plank, like all the other planks, 'fits the candidate' of the Ohio Republicans. Just as there was no compromise with the Forakerites on the Railroad Rate Bill and other progressive measures enacted or advocated by the progressive Republicans, so was there no surrender and no sop to the ultra-standpatters in the tariff plank."

The American Economist, the special champion of the protective policy, however, is not pleased with the Secretary and his policies, and thus expresses its displeasure:

"For two consecutive weeks there appeared at the head of the editorial columns of *The American Economist*, in bold, black type, the following:

TARIFF TINKER AFT

Can Protectionists Swallow This Brand of T?

"So far we have heard of no protest, no objection, no unfavorable comment. Are we not, then, justified in concluding that as a Presidential candidate Mr. Taft is not popular with Protectionists and that defenders of American labor and industry will not willingly swallow this particular brand of T?"

The Republican daily papers, however, with few exceptions, praise the Ohio convention as "slateless and bossless," and have only commendation for the platform. Thus, the *New York Tribune* says:

"The platform is courageous and practical, and its pledges will satisfy all those who look to a continuation of constructive and wholesome legislation under a Republican national administration."



MR. CONDUCTOR—"What! Nobody for the upper berth?"
—Woodman in the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

POSITION IS EVERYTHING.



UNCLE SAM—"Can we attach it to William?"
—May in the *Detroit Journal*.



THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
—Briggs in the *Chicago Tribune*.

THROAT TROUBLES.

As for the planks bearing upon the negro vote, the Southern press seem inclined to discount the declaration of opposition to the disfranchisement of the negro as a political move to offset the Brownsville affair. To quote the *Savannah News*:

"It is doubtful if any Congress, however strongly Republican, could be induced to cut down the representation in Congress and Electoral College of States having laws disfranchising negroes."

According to a statement from Secretary Taft's headquarters on March 7, out of 148 delegates thus far selected, 116 are pledged to him. Since then Oklahoma and Nebraska have come out in his favor.

If the Ohio Convention was unanimous for Mr. Taft, it is admitted in the news columns of all the papers that the Democratic State Convention in Nebraska was no less unanimous and enthusiastic for William J. Bryan. In the platform adopted at Omaha the following passages are recognized as of particular interest:

"We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, State and national, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds, and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: first, a law preventing the duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its rights to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals; the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporation to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation."

"We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill and believe that, in so far as the needs of commerce require, an emergency currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal government, and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at

a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is past.

"We demand, further, that favoritism in the deposits of Treasury funds shall be abolished and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security and fairly distributed throughout the country."

The platform also declares in behalf of

Laws compelling foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to courts in the States in which they do business.

Election of United States senators by direct vote.

Tariff reductions tending to place the tariff on a purely revenue basis.

Income-tax and inheritance-taxes.

An immediate declaration of purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established.

Congressional control of interstate commerce, also railroad regulation, valuation, control of capitalization, and lowering of rates.

A postal savings-bank, and governmental guaranty of bank deposits.

An eight-hour working day, the conciliation of capital and labor, modification of the law relating to the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes, and an employers' liability law.

The exclusion of non-assimilable Asiatic immigrants and stricter enforcement of immigration laws against advocates of governmental reform by assassination.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and full Territorial rights for Porto Rico.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan for President.

The *Pittsburg Leader* (Ind.), expressing views similar to those of many other papers, says that the Nebraska Democrats have given the country the platform that will be adopted and the candidate who will be nominated at the National Convention in Denver. Further:

"The Bryan or Democratic platform adopted at Omaha, which will be ratified at Denver, has a number of planks that will also be found in the Republican platform. On some important questions of policy, as the tariff or the monetary issues, there will probably be a wide difference, but on the general proposition of controlling trusts and combinations of predatory wealth they will be practically the same.

"There is no sign of reaction in either party on the problems that have occupied the attention of the country for the past two or three years or more, and neither of them will have a reactionary candidate. The 'conservatives' in the Republican party have

made no more progress in their campaign against Roosevelt than have those of the Democratic party against Bryan. These two men are still the unquestioned leaders of their parties and their parties will follow them in the campaign of 1908."

Most of the attacks on the platform are directed at the financial, railroad, and so-called "Socialistic" planks. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) declares:

"In this platform Bryan is, as he always has been, in favor of the cheapest money in sight. Dropping free silver he goes back

On the other hand, the *Washington Herald* (Ind.) points out:

"It is not a calamity platform. There is no attempt in it to make political capital out of the panic and the resulting industrial depression, no viewing with alarm any of the tendencies shown by the Roosevelt Administration. We think it will make a strong appeal to the radical sentiment which has supported Mr. Roosevelt, especially if, as the Ohio platform seems to foreshadow, the Republican party will endeavor to appear once more as the party of conservatism."

The shifting and merging of party lines is the theme of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Dem.):

"The Nebraska platform was probably written by Mr. William J. Bryan. It certainly could have been written by him, for it embodies nearly all of his pet views. Most of it could have been written also by Mr. Roosevelt, for it embodies many of the President's pet views. With one or two planks eliminated, or even modified, Mr. Roosevelt could stand quite comfortably on the Nebraska platform, which goes to show that the extreme men of both parties are not now very far separated by political lines."

While the *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) expresses the fear that the Northern and Western Democracy are opposed to Bryan and Bryanism, the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) is cheerful in the expectation that Taft and Bryan will head their respective parties. Says *The Constitution*:

"Both Bryan and Taft have given earnest of their friendship for the South. These are all the guaranties the South could ask, under existing conditions, with regard to the outcome of the pending Presidential election."

Meanwhile the action of a majority of the Minnesota Democratic State Committee in indorsing Governor John A. Johnson for the Democratic nomination for President has been hailed by a portion of the press of his party as giving Mr. Bryan a formidable rival. Similarly, the unanimous indorsement of Governor Charles E. Hughes by the New York Republican State Committee has fairly brought Governor Hughes into the field as a contestant for the Republican nomination.

Of Governor Johnson's candidacy the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"*The World* inclines to the belief that Governor Johnson is the strongest man the Democrats could nominate. He would carry every State that Mr. Bryan could carry. He would carry States that Mr. Bryan could not possibly carry. He would give the Democratic party a fighting chance in States in which Mr. Bryan's nomination would mean a Republican walkover. In the great debatable States of New York and New Jersey alone Governor Johnson would be at least 100,000 votes stronger than Mr. Bryan. Indeed, there are well-informed New York Democrats who think that Governor Johnson might carry this State. In any event, his nomination would give new life, new hope, new courage, and new fighting spirit to Democrats in every section of the country."

That Mr. Bryan's supporters in Minnesota will not yield that State's delegation to Governor Johnson without a struggle, however, is considered a certainty by all the papers commenting upon the situation.

From the following extract from an editorial in the *New York American* of March 6 it is evident that there will be a third party in the field. We read:

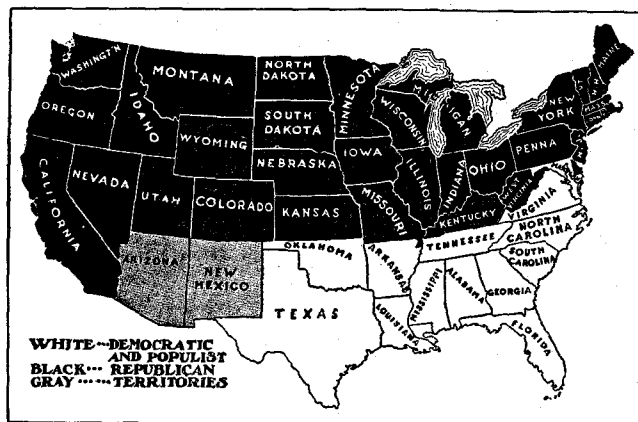
"First—The Independence party is not going to support Theodore Roosevelt.

"Second—The Independence party is not going to support William J. Bryan.

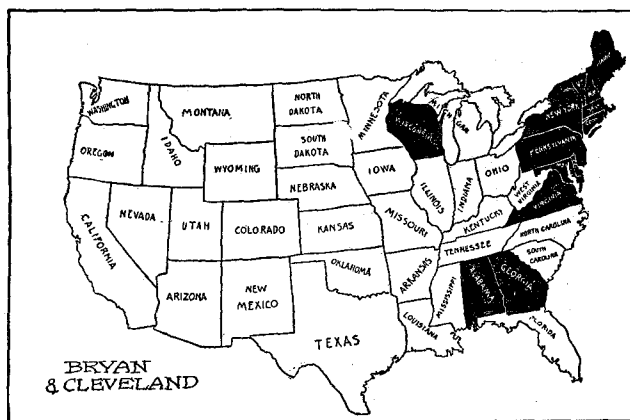
"Third—The Independence party is not going to support John A. Johnson.

"The Independence party is going to nominate its own candidate, and is going to vote for him with a strength and a heartiness of numbers that is likely to be a revelation to the older and sadder political organizations. If it does not elect this candidate of its own in this particular election, it is going to lay the solid foundation for doing so in the next."

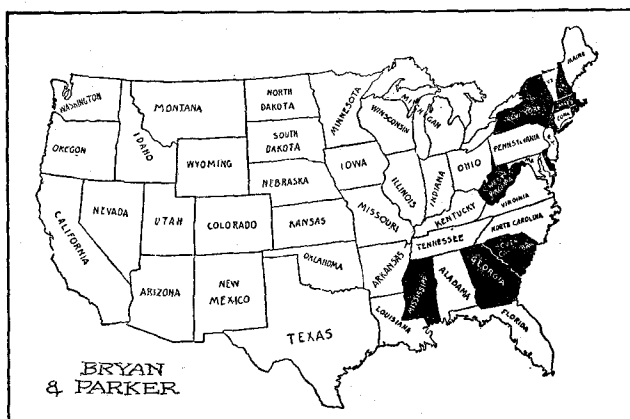
"Can it be possible," asks the *Savannah News* (Dem.), "that Mr. Hearst really means to be a Presidential candidate himself?"



THE NEW YORK "WORLD'S" MAP
To show that Bryan has painted most of the country black (Republican).



BRYAN'S VOTE COMPARED WITH CLEVELAND'S.
In the white States Bryan received a larger vote in 1896 than Cleveland received in 1892.



BRYAN'S VOTE COMPARED WITH PARKER'S.
In the white States Bryan received a larger vote in 1900 than Parker received in 1904. Mr. Bryan reproduces the two latter maps in his *Commoner* from the *Omaha World-Herald* as a reply to the map of the *New York World*.

GEOGRAPHICAL REPORTEER.

for an 'emergency currency' to Treasury promises to pay issued as a 'loan' on 'adequate security.' Such a scheme launches the Federal Treasury on a most perilous form of fiat banking."

PROHIBITION'S FAILURES

THE liquor interests are circulating as an argument against prohibition the record of States where prohibition has been adopted and afterward repealed, declared unconstitutional, or annulled in some other way, the argument being that most of the States that have tried it have found it a failure. Some twenty States, it appears, have adopted prohibitory laws, of which only six have "kept the pledge." Fourteen adopted prohibition in the decade between 1846 and 1855, and of this group Maine is the only survivor. The other six have gone dry since 1880, with only one backslider—South Dakota. The record appears concisely in the following table:

MAINE.—Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; reenacted prohibition in 1858.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1903.
 VERMONT.—Adopted in 1850; repealed in 1903.
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1868; readopted in 1869; repealed in 1875.
 RHODE ISLAND.—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863; readopted in 1886; repealed in 1889.
 CONNECTICUT.—Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.
 NEW YORK.—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.
 OHIO.—Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license-tax law.
 INDIANA.—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.
 MICHIGAN.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.
 ILLINOIS.—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.
 WISCONSIN.—Adopted in 1855; vetoed by Governor.
 IOWA.—Adopted partial prohibition in 1855; full prohibition in 1884; mulct law in 1893.
 NEBRASKA.—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1858.
 KANSAS.—Adopted Constitutional amendment in 1880.
 NORTH DAKOTA.—Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed in 1896.
 SOUTH DAKOTA.—Constitutional provision in 1890.
 GEORGIA.—Adopted prohibition in 1907.
 OKLAHOMA.—Adopted prohibition in 1907.
 ALABAMA.—Adopted prohibition in 1908.

The Associated Prohibition Press quotes in refutation of this indictment of its cause an address by Rev. Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Evanston, Ill. "Upon the surface," Dr. Eaton admits, "it looks as if the prohibition policy, having been fully tried, was abandoned because it was found to be of no good." Upon a closer examination, however, he declares, it is plain that these laws did not have a fair trial. In the first place, fifty years ago "sentiment was not as well informed and crystallized as it is to-day." He says:

"A jug of whisky, a keg of beer, and a loaf of bread at that time enjoyed practically the same favor everywhere. Nearly everybody supposed that alcohol was a food, a stimulant, and a medicine,

and very many people regarded it as necessary for some or all of these purposes. But a great change has come about. The last half-century has seen the most wonderful advance in the knowledge of the true nature of alcohol and of scientific temperance which the world has ever witnessed; and the temperance reform stands to-day upon quite another footing than it did then. . . .

"Truly a wonderful change has transpired during these fifty years touching the nature of alcohol. The person who now advocates the use of alcohol as a food, a stimulant, or a medicine is at once and very properly set down as an ignoramus on that subject. The future of prohibition certainly looks brighter in a country where scientific temperance is taught in the public schools of every State than its past looked in a country where more than half of the people had been taught to believe that alcohol was a food, a stimulant, a medicine, was used by ministers and churchmembers, and believed to be commended in the Word of God."

Furthermore, many of the best minds were fearful of legislative usurpation:

"Many lawyers, ministers, statesmen, and publicists were very much in doubt as to the correctness of the doctrine of prohibition—the intrinsic rightness of the principle. They thought that it was not only intrinsically wrong, as being an infringement upon personal liberty, but that it was probably a dangerous usurpation of legislative authority. It was a dangerous principle to permit the legislature to say by law what men should or should not manufacture and sell, especially so touching a commodity which had been regarded from time immemorial as one of God's best gifts to men.

"We were not far enough away from the Revolution to allow men to forget that that struggle was against the legislative usurpation of the British Parliament. Having finally settled that question at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, would it be wise or safe or right for us, their sons, now to hand over to a legislature the very power which they, at so much cost, wrested from Parliament?"

In some of the States prohibition was mistakenly declared unconstitutional before the Federal Supreme Court pronounced it sound; in some it was never fairly and fully tried; in others the liquor interests secured a repeal during the Civil War when the best men were at the front, leaving "the stay-at-homes and the booze-mongers" in the majority. In Vermont and New Hampshire the liquor interests won by nefarious methods. Dr. Eaton adds:

"Vermont has already practically repudiated the outrage, and has, under her local-option law, put almost the entire State again



WHAT!

—May in the *Detroit Journal*.



THE REAR-GUARD IN ACTION.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

"ANARCHY" ON CLOSER VIEW.

under prohibition. New Hampshire, tho a little more slowly, is moving in the same direction.

"The spell is broken. The charm and the harm of its power has been exposed. Men and parties are breaking from its power. The autumn election of 1905 in Ohio and Pennsylvania was the handwriting on the wall. In both of those States the temperance forces measured strength with the united liquor power, and for the first time in fifty years were triumphant! The spell was broken! Politicians and statesmen saw for the first time that the united conscience of this Christian nation is greater than the liquor traffic. They saw that that traffic is a blatant braggart that can not deliver the goods against a united and aroused Christian conscience. And they woke up to the criminal folly of further alliance with the infamous traffic. What has been the result? Cities, towns, counties, and States are falling into the prohibition column so fast that one has to hustle to keep up with the procession!"

MR. JEROME'S DEFENSE

A SOMEWHAT more favorable attitude toward District Attorney Jerome is noticeable in the comments of the more conservative New York papers upon his answer to the charges accompanying the application to the Governor for the District Attorney's removal from office. Speaking of the charges Mr. Jerome says:

"Many of the charges I have been obliged to describe as mendacious, and in one instance I have said that it might well be described by a shorter and uglier word."

His answer explains in voluminous detail the reasons that no effective action was taken by his office upon specified charges, including those arising from disclosures in the life-insurance and Metropolitan Street Railway Company investigations and the Ice-Trust matter. In some instances, the District Attorney alleges, there was no evidence of criminality under the statutes, in some the accusers failed to present the evidence they claimed to have, in others the Grand Jury had failed to act. He says:

"The charges themselves do not indicate where the actual crime came in, and proceed upon the notion that it is sufficient for any irresponsible person to say of a transaction that it involved criminality, criminal conspiracy, or that it was a 'fraud,' or amounted 'practically to larceny,' and to require that the District Attorney shall at once lay this matter before the Grand Jury and secure indictments from that body."

"To the charge that I have failed to accede to the clamor of the public and the newspapers," concludes the District Attorney, "I make no answer."

Reviewing Mr. Jerome's rejoinder the New York *Mail* says:

"Of the twenty-three charges lodged against the District Attorney by the former chief of the 'Jerome Nominators' and his associates, twelve, as he says in his reply, were known to the public before his last campaign. Why, after urging Mr. Jerome plus these twelve alleged derelictions on the county as the noblest Roman of them all, these same gentlemen rake them up now as reasons for getting rid of him is a puzzle too difficult for ordinary minds."

"Each one of these twelve charges is a count in favor of Mr. Jerome, in that each one of them impeaches either the consistency or sincerity of his accusers. It will not operate against him that these same gentlemen hold him as the sole obstacle to 'national prosperity,' and that letters have been written in their behalf urging the Governor to oust him—a manifestly improper attempt to influence an action purely judicial."

"As to the other eleven charges, the Governor will deal with them on their merits. Meanwhile 'Poor Jim' Osborne will demonstrate by his conduct of the Ice-Trust prosecution whether the District Attorney was right when he found no cause for action in that matter. Mr. Jerome's reputation is in the hands of a governor who will do him no more and no less than justice, and of a former rival whose success will be an impeachment of the District Attorney, whose failure a measure of vindication."

NINE HOURS FOR TRAIN-DISPATCHERS

IRRESPECTIVE of customary positions in regard to questions involving the relations between employer and employee, the press hastens to approve the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying thirty-seven several applications on the part of railroads for extensions of time within which to comply with the law in general limiting the working hours of railway telegraph-operators to nine hours in twenty-four. The Omaha *Bee* says:

"Aside from the general sentiment that nine hours are fully as much continuous labor as should be imposed upon railway telegraph-operators, the main motive for the legislation is the prevention of accidents, and no plea of hard times or difficulty in securing operators will warrant indulgence in enforcement of a law calculated to preserve human life."

The point that the law is mainly intended to guard the safety of the traveling public is likewise dwelt upon by many other papers. To quote the Chicago *Tribune*:

"Congress is unlikely to interfere for the relief of the roads. They will have to face the situation and make the best of it. The intent of the law appeals to every one as a correct one. It may cost the roads a little to obey the law. But there is a likelihood that many of the exprest fears of the railroad men will be proved lacking in reality when the law gets into working order."

Some incidents in the hearing upon the applications are thus commented upon by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"In behalf of several roads it was urged that the enforcement of the law would seriously embarrass them financially, at a time when they could least afford to shoulder additional burdens. The scarcity of competent operators was also urged as ground for postponement during the hearings last week. It was suggested that the closing of a large number of offices might result if the law went into effect at once."

"If these representations were supported by proof, they would seem ample to justify a reasonable extension. But no layman is competent to sit in judgment and the verdict of the Commission would indicate that the arguments of the railroad people were not convincingly backed by the evidence. The fact that the railroads failed to make common cause was a point against them. Only one Eastern road joined in the request for postponement, while altogether only thirty-seven roads were petitioners for the relief. The remainder, it is taken for granted, have made arrangements to obey the law; and the very fact that these have accepted it without protest constitutes an argument against the applicants for extension."

"The statement that competent operators were not available was directly denied before the Commission. In addition the good faith of one road was called into question in a manner which gravely weakened the force of its argument. In order to discredit an opposing witness a representative of this system offered to introduce some hundreds of letters from operators employed by it, stating that the witness was not authorized to represent them. Whereupon Chairman Knapp, of the Commission, produced telegrams declaring 'that the writers had been threatened with discharge if they refused to sign letters which had been written at the dictation of officials of the road.'"

"The showing that at least one railroad had apparently resorted to the old methods of intimidation in order to secure evidence to bolster up its case was undoubtedly damaging. Nothing could be better calculated to defeat the carriers' own purposes or damn their cause."

The *Railway Age* takes the unique view that, far from benefiting telegraphers, the law will have the effect of lessening their opportunities by compelling the railroad companies to introduce telephone systems. To quote this magazine:

"The American railways now, at a time when traffic is reduced a third or more, are asked to meet requirements that would increase the wage expense of their telegraph service to from one-half more to double what it has been. To meet this situation the

roads must reduce the number of telegraph-stations operated or find a substitute for the telegraph, or both. Recent installations, more or less experimental in character, on a considerable number of lines have shown that the telephone is practicable, and an operating official on a line which for some months has been operating about ninety miles of main line with telephonic direction of train movements has been quoted as saying that the nine-hour law will bring about in one year what it would have taken ten years to accomplish in bringing the telephone into use in railway work."

SOUTHERN PEONAGE CHARGES.

SINCE the adoption of a resolution of the House of Representatives directing the Committee on Immigration to investigate the charges that immigrants are held as peons in cotton-fields and turpentine-camps, the Southern press, while in part questioning the animus of the charges, in general welcome the investigation as now needed to secure vindication.

The circumstances that led to the adoption of the resolution are thus stated by the *Buffalo Express*:

"The reports regarding peonage have been taken up by foreign governments and distributed in such a way as to check immigration to the South, especially to Mississippi and Louisiana.

"In the last six or eight years a number of peonage cases have been prosecuted, and usually with success. The victims, for the most part, have been negroes. But of late the discovery appears to have been made that foreigners, ignorant of both the laws and the language of this country, can be enslaved even more easily than negroes. And a white slave is just as welcome as a black slave to those who are seeking wealth by slave labor."

Various possible ulterior reasons for the charges are repeated, from that suggested by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, in his statement that he believed "the stories had been put out by labor agents in New York to divert immigrants to other sections of the country," to the suggestion put forth by the *Savannah News* that the Italian Government, desiring to keep its people at home, may have had something to do with the charges. This paper says further:

"It is a source of satisfaction that the House has passed the resolution providing for an investigation of the charges of peonage in the South. John Sharp Williams led in demanding its passage, mainly for the reason that he is tired of having peonage charges made against his State which rest upon no substantial foundation.

"It has given certain periodicals and members of Congress a great deal of satisfaction to enlarge upon these charges. The magazines have printed sensational articles and the Congressmen have made speeches intended for consumption in their respective districts.

"Now a committee of intelligent men will examine the charges thoroughly and the country will know the truth. We venture to say that if the officials of the Department of Justice were to go into any Northern or Western State on a visit of investigation, they would find more evidence of peonage than has been discovered in the South."

The *Baltimore Sun*, after calling for a searching, impartial, and systematic investigation, continues:

"Representative Clark, of Florida, criticizing the course of the Department of Justice in respect to prosecutions of peonage cases in the South, asserted that 'the people of Florida desired an opportunity to meet before an impartial and honest body of investigators the maligners of the fair name of Florida.' It is easy to understand that there may have been isolated cases of peonage in the South, just as there may be isolated instances of oppression of labor in all parts of the country. But such cases do not justify wholesale indictments of the people of the South. It is against this injustice that Southern Congressmen protest. In demanding an investigation they have taken a wise course. Reports concerning the ill treatment of foreign labor in the South have been circulated industriously, and, it is believed, with a sinister purpose. Let the Immigration Commission turn on the light. The South

not only desires vindication, but needs it. For it can not be doubted that as long as rumors of peonage are circulated without authoritative denial the Southern States will be at a disadvantage in securing immigration."

The *Atlanta Constitution* asks:

"Why doesn't the Department of Justice go into the slums and the sweatshops of New York, the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, or the Western labor-camps where the 'padrone' system is said to flourish in all its iniquitous perfection? Is it because it is afraid it will stir up a rumpus in some of the Republican strongholds?

"It may be said without fear of contradiction that a month's investigation at these points would develop more numerous and more flagrant cases of injustice to individuals than the Department has been able to rake out of all the South, with its fine-tooth-comb methods, in the year or more it has been at the business."

The *Chicago Tribune* speaks of the *personnel* of the investigating commission, which includes, in addition to three senators and three representatives, Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Labor Commissioner Neill, as insuring a fair and impartial report; and concludes that so much has been said about the matter that the sooner the exact facts are discovered and published the better it will be for the South.

ENDING THE BROWNSVILLE CASE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to the Senate recommending the passage of a law to enable him to reinstate some of the negro soldiers of the three companies discharged by him as a result of the Brownsville shooting affray, is commented upon by papers opposed to the Administration as a further recession from his original position for political considerations. Thus, the *Springfield Republican*, after some caustic remarks on the importance of the negro vote to the candidacy of Secretary Taft, says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's own retreat has been masterly since he issued his original order discharging without honor a whole battalion for an alleged 'conspiracy of silence' concerning a shooting affray which was chargeable, at the very worst, against not more than an unknown dozen of the battalion's members. Mr. Roosevelt then ordered that the discharged soldiers should be 'forever debarred' from reenlisting in the Army or Navy and 'from employment in any civil capacity under the Government.'"

Then, having reviewed the President's successive steps to modify this order, the *Republican* concludes:

"Mr. Roosevelt now asks Congress for a new law 'permitting reinstatement by direction of the President of any man who in his judgment shall appear not to be within the class whose discharge was deemed necessary in order to maintain the discipline and morale of the Army.' This is retreat No. 3, since it doth appear that Mr. Roosevelt is himself eager to restore the discharged negro soldiers to their former status in the Army, from which they had originally been 'forever debarred.' At this rate, the entire battalion may be reviewed on the White House lawn before the end of June and invited to luncheon by the President before November."

The *New York Tribune*, on the other hand, finds the President's course quite consistent, and says:

"The President has every reason to feel well satisfied with the results of the Senate's Brownsville investigation. The majority of the committee sustains his position, finding that the negro soldiers were responsible for the raiding of the town—a conclusion which no unprejudiced man who followed the evidence can question. The only suggestion toward the furtherance of justice which the committee has to contribute as a result of its long labors is that such discharged soldiers as may satisfy the President that they had 'no participation in or guilty knowledge of the affray' may be permitted to reenlist."

The *New York Evening Mail* is not satisfied with the

conditions for reinstatement prescribed in the President's message, and says:

"If the object of the Republican majority in Congress is to 'save the face' of the President, it will follow the recommendation of his latest special message and vote to extend the time under which individual members of the negro battalion, discharged because of the Brownsville affair, may be readmitted, if they can satisfy him of their innocence—a test which, owing to the mystery of the whole proceeding and the fact that he has already once prejudged their case, it may be difficult to meet. If the object of the Republican majority is either to do justice or to safeguard its own interests, it will pass the Foraker Bill, which readmits members of this battalion who will take oath that they did not participate in the shooting, did not withhold information during the investigation, and do not now know who did the shooting."

The *Washington Post*, speaking of the bitter feeling that has prevailed among colored people, both North and South, in consequence of the Brownsville affair, says:

"One of the embarrassing features of Secretary Taft's campaign is the fact that Southern whites have been placed in control of the Republican organization in several States to the exclusion of colored Republicans. This state of affairs, with the Brownsville incident to emphasize the apparent disregard by the Administration of what colored voters might say or do, has enabled the opposition to Mr. Taft to make headway among colored voters in the North as well as the South. If the bitterness of the Brownsville case is wholly removed by the President's latest action, it may be that colored Republicans will be reconciled before Election day."

THE CONTUMACIOUS CASTRO

"HAPLY some way may be found to settle the trouble without knocking Castro's clever head off his shoulders," says the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, commenting upon the ultimatum-inviting refusal of the President of Venezuela to submit his controversy with the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company to arbitration; and this pacific observation is fairly representative of the attitude of the American press, notwithstanding the fact that it is now three years since the United States Minister to Venezuela informed the Government of that country that if it would not arbitrate the claims in question the United States might be compelled to take other measures for redress.

While the American claimants allege that their valuable concessions and holdings were seized tyrannically and that they suffered many wrongs from the Venezuelan Government, President Castro's position is that the claimants were deprived of their property as a penalty for having given material aid to revolutionists, that the highest court in Venezuela had decided against them, and that after such judicial termination of a domestic litigation, to submit the question to international arbitration would be too humiliating a course for a free and sovereign State to pursue.

The *New York Tribune* accuses President Castro of having treated the State Department with grave discourtesy, yet doubts the advisability of using force, however well-deserved the chastisement might be. It says:

"If ever there was an Executive who should be made to feel the chastening effect of a heavy paternal hand that Executive is Castro, according to the view of the President and the Secretary of State. And yet there is a grave question if it would be wise or profitable for the United States to undertake to administer the sadly needed chastisement.

"Mr. Root regards the position of the United States as precisely similar to that of a well-drest man in the street, whose shiny silk hat and immaculate costume are being constantly besmeared by a ragged urchin who persists in throwing mud-balls. Can the well-drest man cast aside his raiment and chase the little pest without too greatly sacrificing his dignity? This is the question which was gravely asked by Secretary Hay."

PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT CONVICTIONS—"A Victory of Justice" is the comment of the *Philadelphia Ledger* upon the conviction of the four men charged with being leaders in the Pennsylvania State Capitol frauds. The defendants, Gen. William P. Snyder, ex-State Auditor; William L. Mathues, ex-State Treasurer; James M. Shumacher, ex-State Superintendent of Grounds and Public Buildings; and John H. Sanderson, the trimmer, are held guilty of participation in a conspiracy to defraud the State in the construction of the Capitol building, which through fraudulent charges is said to have cost the State \$13,154,442.18, instead of the contract price of \$4,000,000.

As to the effect of the verdict *The Ledger* says:

"This verdict can not directly help the State to recover the immense sums lost in the management of one of the greatest contracts the liberality of the people has ever authorized. Part of the amounts may, through civil proceedings, be put back where the money belongs. In any case, the reputation of the State has been enhanced by the thorough prosecution, fair trial, and honest verdict. The State's interests, moral and material, had been outraged, and they have been vindicated. No citizen desires to persecute the convicted men, but every good man rejoices that he can preserve his faith in the honor and justice of Pennsylvania."

The attorneys for the defense have moved for a new trial. Other conspiracy cases are to be tried shortly.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

In days like these even our borrowed umbrellas keep Lent.—*Chicago Post*.

In the next Electoral College Mr. Bryan may get the third degree.—*Washington Post*.

J. J. Hill says Wall Street needs a rest. Yes. And a change of occupation.—*New York World*.

THE passing of all these foreign motorists through Indiana probably will be marked by an outbreak of dialect novels.—*Chicago Post*.

HENRY JAMES is to be staged. We believe in the elevation of the stage, but it shouldn't be elevated out of sight.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THAT submarine-boat builders should use underground methods of selling their product is not altogether incongruous.—*New York Evening Post*.

If the prohibition movement keeps up its present rate of progress the bureau for the reclamation of arid lands will have to be enlarged.—*Chicago Tribune*.

It must be admitted that Mr. Bryan displays considerable shrewdness in making all his campaign speeches before the baseball season opens.—*Washington Post*.



SOLVED!

—Macauley in the *New York World*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND'S ROD IN PICKLE FOR
LEOPOLD

KING LEOPOLD II. of Belgium has at length been brought to bay with regard to what he calls "the domain of the Crown" in Northwest Africa. The question of ceding the Free State to the Belgian Parliament, so that it will be the property of the state, and hence less in danger of British interference, is now before the nation, and while Leopold is tenaciously claiming an indemnity for his own royal use, the Belgian Chamber is opposed to paying him a penny. The Belgian premier, Mr. Schollaert, altho a stanch Royalist, is equally with the Liberals opposed to making what is euphemistically styled "a gift" to the sovereign, and at present there is a deadlock. Meanwhile England is "hustling" Belgium and urging that the transfer be made on such terms as shall remedy the abuses said to prevail in the Kongo. Some deny that any abuses exist, but the impression seems to prevail in England that they are real, and the British people are plainly in a mood to interfere if Leopold, or Belgium, does not take some step toward reform. Thus the *London Spectator* says:

"The natives, overworked and underfed, are being continually more preyed upon by disease; they are dwindling in numbers and are broken in spirit; their land is being pillaged to provide the enormous sums which are yearly taken out of it to assuage the rapacity of King Leopold."

The excitement in England over the Kongo crisis has never been paralleled since the demonstrations made in London over the Bulgarian atrocities. At a crowded meeting in Queen's Hall resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to intervene in rescuing Northwest Africa from the clutches of a monarch who was spoken of as an "unscrupulous exploiter." The matter was recently debated in both Houses of Parliament, and that man of reticence and "measured words," Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State, made a speech in the House of Commons which rang through the country and was reported and commented upon by all the press. Among other things the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said:

"If it becomes clear from the present session of the Belgian Parliament that Belgium is going to take the Kongo over on satisfactory terms, then with regard to such a question as this of mission sites, or other questions which we may have to raise, we shall look to her, as we should look to any friendly or civilized government, and we shall discuss with her questions arising out of our treaty rights in the same way that we should discuss them with any other friendly and civilized government. But assuming that this does not take place, and that after the close of the present Belgian session we have to deal with the existing government of the Kongo unchanged, then we must be free to deal with questions of this kind or others which may arise out of our treaty rights in our own way."

Lord Cromer in the House of Lords also "made a striking contribution to the question," declares *The Westminster Gazette* (London). Lord Cromer's words were as follows:

"I have seen something, and I have heard more, of maladministration in backward states in the hands of despotic, irresponsible rulers, but I assert without hesitation that never in my experience have I seen or have I heard of misrule comparable to the abuses that have grown up in the Kongo State. There has been a cynical disregard of the native races and a merciless exploitation of the country in the interest of foreigners for which I believe a parallel can not be found in the history of modern times."

Commenting on Sir Edward Grey's ultimatum speech the *London Times* observes:

"Speaking with the full responsibility of the Minister primarily

charged with the conduct of this question, Sir Edward Grey was careful, as, indeed, all the chief speakers in the Lords had been careful, to show the utmost consideration for the national susceptibilities of Belgium. No blame is imputed in any responsible English quarter to her, to her Government, or to her people. We all know that she is in no sense responsible for the misdeeds which have been done in the Kongo, and that they have excited the reprobation of many Belgian statesmen of authority and position. The fact that all of us, without distinction of party, are anxious that she should take over the sovereignty of the Kongo State is the best proof of the confidence we have in her will and in her ability to remedy the crying abuses which exist there. The Belgian solution is, as Sir Edward Grey says, the natural solution."

If the transfer is not made, and properly made, adds this paper, "we must be free to deal with questions of this kind in our own way."

The *London Standard* says that, in case of Leopold's persistent recalcitrancy, "we can not of course evict him by force, but we can make his position almost untenable." "It would be deplorable," significantly remarks the *London Morning Post*, "if the Belgian nation were committed to a scheme of which this country was unable to approve." In that case "the British Government will take such action as our treaty rights require and justify," threatens the *London Daily Chronicle*. "The country expects the Government to make the voice of England heard in this matter with no uncertain sound," is the comment of the *London Daily Mail*. Less confident is the hope for reform in the Kongo entertained by the *London Daily News*, "in a situation so desperate that it hardly admits of an ideal remedy." The *London Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* is even more despondent. Of those "sentimentalists" who in the Kongo matter exhibit "Gladstonian ardor in the cause of oppressed peoples," it observes, "their sentiments are as creditable as their impulses are reckless."

The Belgian press show intense excitement over Sir Edward Grey's speech. The organ which represents King Leopold's interests in the Kongo, the *Matin de Bruxelles*, angrily exclaims:

"Any interference with Belgium's sovereign rights to administer the Kongo in her own way would be an act at once hostile, arbitrary, truculent, and unjust, which if committed against a great Power would be tantamount to a declaration of war."

While admitting that the speech of Sir Edward Grey deserves very careful and deliberate consideration, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the leading organ of the country, uses the following words:

"This speech, while seeking to spare the feelings of Belgium, is the most minatory which has yet fallen from the lips of a British statesman. We must utter our protest against any attempt on the part of England to dictate the conditions of the Kongo transfer. Belgium, however, must avoid exposing herself to adverse criticism or attack by prolonging the discussion of details. Such a discussion must not last beyond the present parliamentary session."

Speaking in a more moderate tone, the leading Liberal organ of Belgium, the *Gazette de Bruxelles*, agrees with the *Indépendance* that the situation must be considered calmly. It urges the Government to reflect whether it is able to assume the responsibilities of this new colonial change. In its own words:

"We are confronted by a great Power armed with an international treaty. Undoubtedly her requirements will make the administration of the colony difficult and expensive. . . . The Kongo will henceforth have to be administered with a prudence and correctness of method such as a strict surveillance must impose, and from an economic point of view will entail great sacrifices. The point that needs examination is, can we undertake these sacrifices?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A WORLD'S FAIR AT TOKYO IN 1912

WHILE Europe has been talking of Japan as making great preparations for a struggle with China or America, the Mikado and his advisers have other fish to fry, they tell us. They have to colonize Manchuria, to pacify Korea, and to repair the broken fortunes of their emptied treasury. The idea that Japan is fired by a Napoleonic rage for conquest is considered humorous in Japan itself. Instead of preparing for war, Japan is preparing for an international exposition to show how far it has advanced in the arts of peace, and has sent official announcements of it to the various foreign governments. The scheme is set forth in an informing article in the *Minerva* (Rome). The exposition is to open on April 1, 1912, and last for six months, and will be under the direction of the government, which will guarantee all expenses. Of the character of the exhibits the writer says:

"The idea of the Government is not so much to provide an international or universal exposition in the proper sense of the term, as to set forth to the world in concrete shape all that Japan has been able to produce in the way of art, manufacture, and agricultural staples. It is therefore to be styled a Grand Exhibition."

This modesty of title will not, however, prevent Japan's great show from having a broadly international character, and it is taken for granted that the nations of the earth will compete with the natives in mechanical appliances, industrial products, and works of art. At least they will be afforded every opportunity of doing so. To quote the words of the *Minerva*:

"In order to promote the competition of foreigners the Japanese Government proposes to erect three special buildings: the Gallery of the Sciences, the Palace of Education, and the Palace of Electricity. Here Europe and America will have a most favorable occasion for showing the general population of Japan what is meant by modern knowledge, for these three buildings will be entirely given up to foreign nations. Besides this, those governments

which desire it may have ground allotted them for constructing in their own style of architecture galleries in which they may exhibit their national products. The ground will be allotted gratuitously."

While the Mikado does not expect that his exposition will compare with such an exposition as Chicago, London, Paris, or Berlin could produce, yet he will spare no expense to make it a success. "Every single government in the kingdom will be called upon to contribute enormous sums toward the carrying out of this audacious enterprise." The central government has already appropriated 10,000,000 yen (about \$5,000,000) toward the erection of the three buildings for foreign exhibits above specified, and is prepared to spend still larger sums.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

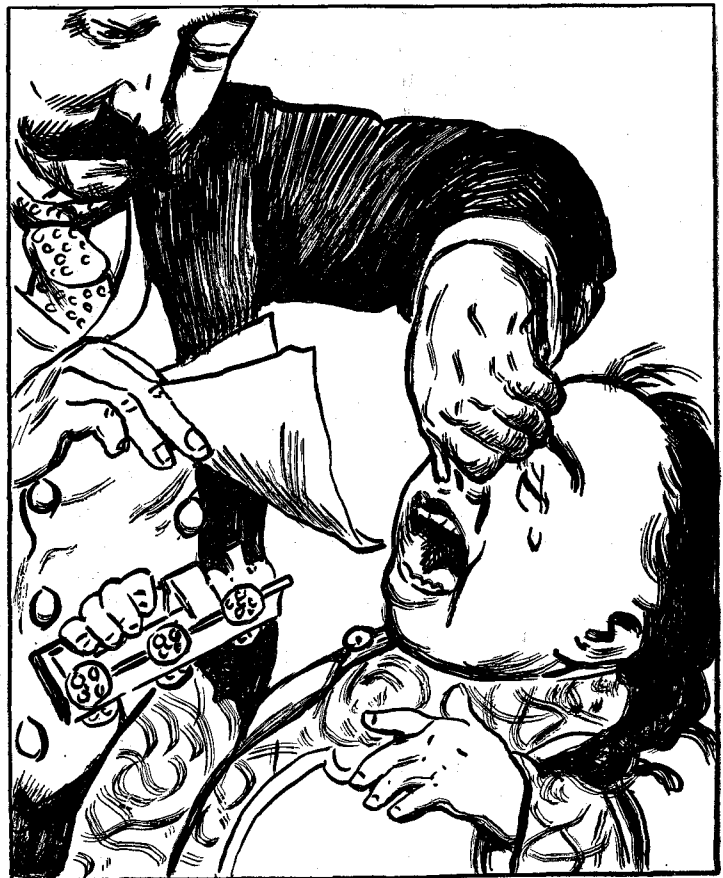
BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL BUGABOOS

"SHOULD a man cut wood for his lance at the moment he declares war?" runs the Abyssinian proverb. Mr. Asquith, in defending the recently promulgated naval estimates of England, evidently sees war in the future, and sees Germany as a possible antagonist of England. For the threat of such a war he would have England prepared. This is the gist of his recent speech made in answer to Mr. Arthur Balfour, on the strength of the navy. He is reported to have replied that "Great Britain must maintain an unassailable supremacy at sea. For that purpose a two-power standard is a good, practicable working standard." With regard to German rivalry he remarked that "the Government found a reasonable probability that the German ship-building program would be carried out, and it would consequently be their duty not only to build sufficient ships, but to lay them down at such dates that by January, 1911, the superiority of



INCREASE OF TAXES IN JAPAN.

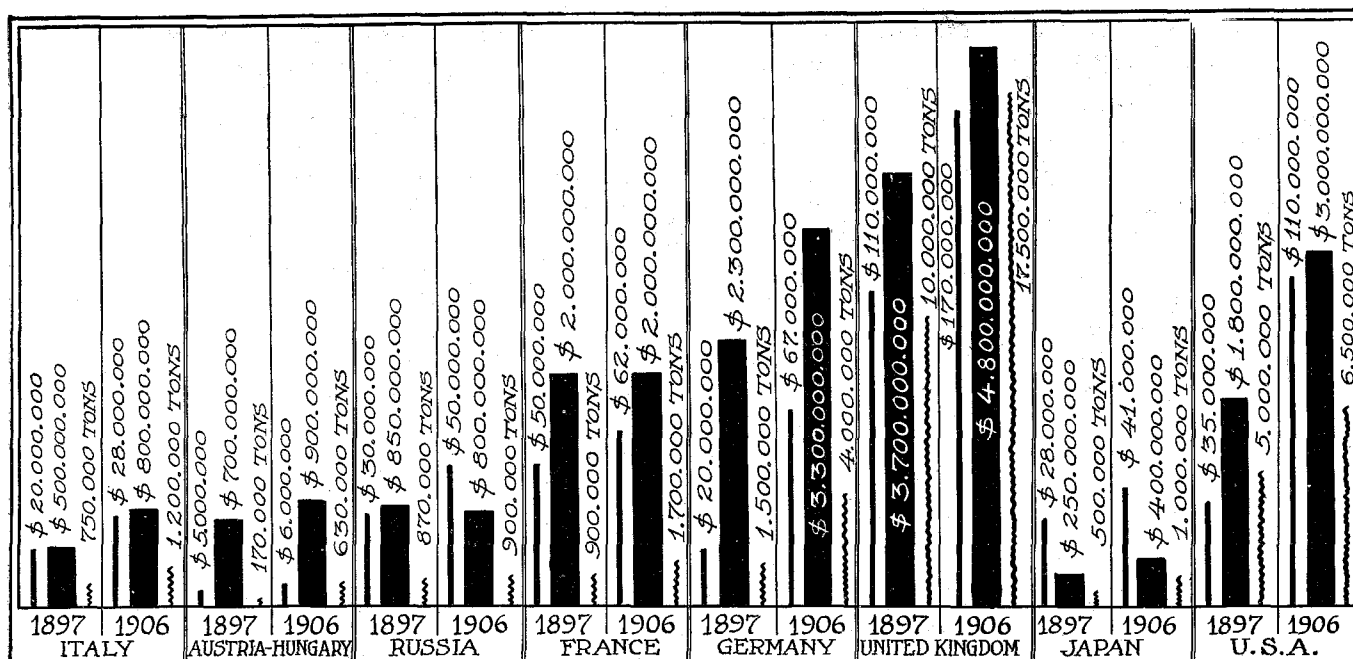
It is taking the necessities of the poor, while the rich are unconcerned.
—Tokyo Puck.



JAPAN AND CHINA.

The sick man must take his medicine.
—Tokyo Puck.

JAPAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.



TEN YEARS' GROWTH IN TRADE, SHIPPING, AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The heavy columns indicate foreign trade, the straight lines indicate naval expenditure, and the wavy lines the tonnage of mercantile marine.

the Germans would not be an actual fact." While there is nothing particularly new in this declaration, there is a great deal in the English and German press which seems to echo it. Thus the London *Daily News* says of the naval estimates:

"Now the country will know the Government's answer to the panic-mongers who would have hurried it into a breathless race of armaments against Germany's paper navy. . . . The following table shows the number of monsters of 18,000 tons which Great Britain and Germany respectively will possess in each year up to the culmination of present programs:

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.
1908	1	0
1909	10	0
1910	13	2
1911	15	6
1912	19	10

"After 1912 the German program contemplates a slackening of construction. We built the *Dreadnought* in fourteen months; Germany requires from thirty months to three years. Clearly, then, even if we admit that our superiority in 1912 would not be adequate . . . we are under no obligation to alter our program until 1910. In 1911 our superiority will still be indisputable."

According to the London *Times*, England's Naval Estimates may be epitomized thus: For 1907-8, £31,419,500; for 1808-9, £32,319,500. Further enlargement, said Lord Tweedmouth in stating his budget, "must depend upon the additions made to their naval force by foreign Powers." The Manchester *Guardian* declares of this passage that it contains

"A clear warning that the vote for new ship-building, which shows a reduction this year, may have to go up later if other Powers (meaning Germany) go on with their schemes. We hope that the Government in defending the ship-building vote in the House of Commons will not commit the mistake of apologizing because it is no larger. There are perfectly good naval reasons for not beginning a great counter-program against Germany a moment before it is absolutely necessary, and the agitation for an immediate answer to Germany is so ignorant and has made so little headway in the country that the Government can safely disregard it."

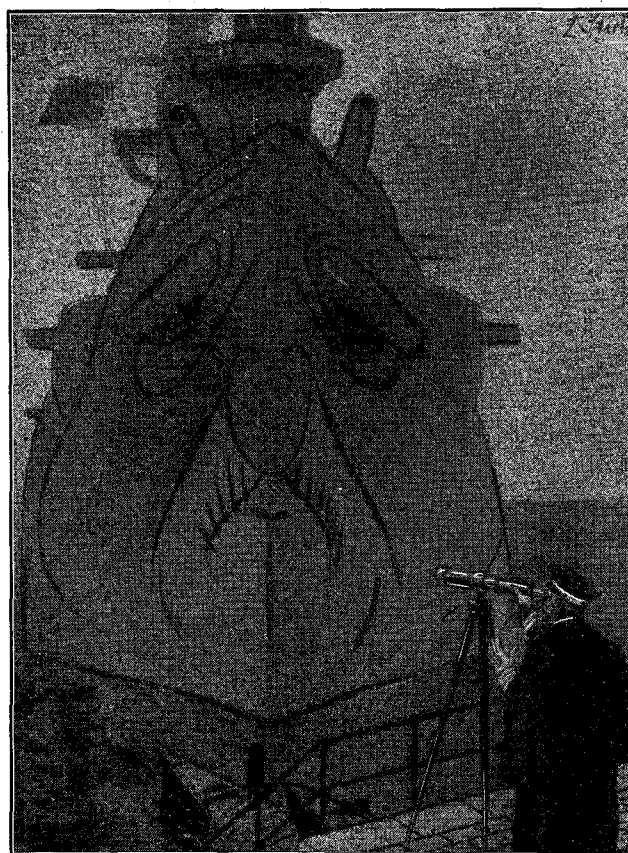
Upon which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* comments in the following guarded yet kindly words:

"At the very moment when the publication of the British naval estimates, for which the enlargement of the German scheme had been made responsible, has cast a light shadow over the relations between Germany and England, the London Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner to the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich. The Ambassador took occasion to say that he had

been a keen observer of the feelings that existed between Germany and England. And he remarked: 'There has been through centuries an unbroken record of amity between us. . . . There is no skeleton hidden away in the cupboard in our relations with each other at this present moment.'

The *Nachrichten* appears to take comfort from these words and concludes:

"We must patiently wait until the specter of misunderstanding vanishes, and console ourselves with the thought that Germany and England are connected by ties of an ideal character which are certain to bring about a good and genuine union of hearts."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



IN THE FOG.

GERMAN ADMIRAL—"I don't see how we can ever have a collision with England."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHY ANTIMILITARISM RAGES IN FRANCE

ANTIMILITARISM as propagated by Mr. Hervé and his adherents in France is little known in either England, Germany, or Spain. It may be dreamed of by extreme Socialists as the outcome of a future golden age, but Bebel denounces it as mutinous, unpatriotic, and cowardly. The Socialists and Labor Party of England, however much they may prefer old-age pensions to army and navy budgets, believe firmly in the necessity of maintaining a naval and military force and in the self-devotion and discipline pertaining to the services. Only a few occasionally breathe antimilitaristic aspirations. On the other hand, so great at present is the antimilitaristic fury of France that the Government is thinking of recruiting soldiers from the Mohammedan population of Algeria in order to carry on the Moroccan campaign. The report of this plan goes so far as to say that the conscription is to be introduced into France's African empire, says a writer in *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). This all springs from the fact that Frenchmen are growing more and more averse to military service, while France has hitherto thought it necessary to keep up a standing army equal to that of Germany, altho her population is only 31,000,000, while that of Germany is 69,000,000. The *Correspondence* thus comments on this fact:

"Only by making a larger percentage of her young population serve under colors is the Republic able to keep up the numerical equilibrium. The consequence is that in France four-fifths of the male population are compelled to serve; in Germany only one-half. This essential difference is one of the reasons why the movement of antimilitarism has made such alarming progress in France, while in Germany it does not find congenial ground. As matters stand, the authorities of the Republic think it wise not to give fuel to the antimilitary excitement by increasing the levy in France on account of the Moroccan adventure."

Antimilitarism is also encouraged by those who feel the excessive burden in taxation which is laid upon France for the maintenance of her army. Mr. Hervé has dwelt very strongly and earnestly upon this point. This feeling of aggravation has recently been increased by Mr. Lemieux's bill for an income-tax.



THE NIGHT-WATCH IN LISBON.

"Hear, prince and people, hear me when I say,
The clock of freedom has announced the day."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

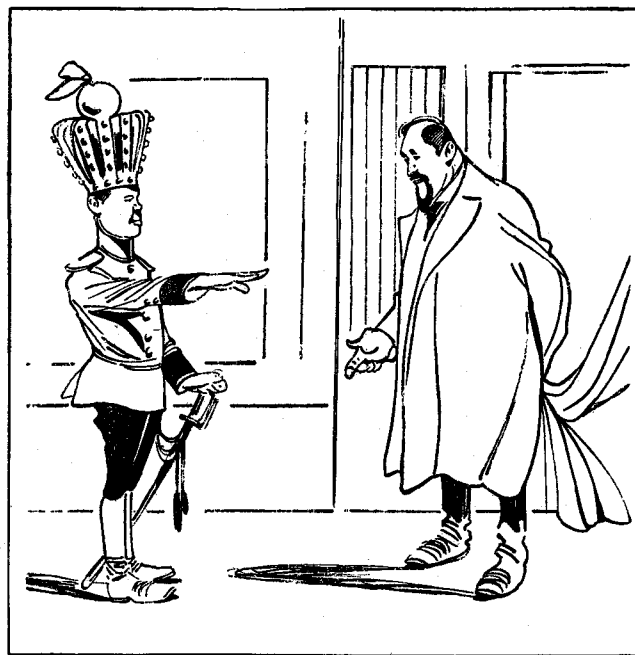
THE CHIEF OF THE HINDU REVOLUTIONARIES

THE revolutionary movement and its promoters in Asia are so far away from us in this western continent that it is interesting to be brought into something like contact with the leaders of the Indian agitation and to learn that they are made of flesh and blood, and not dim figures removed from the light of the common day. Such a leader, at once an ordinary and an extraordinary man, is Tilak, chief of those extremists who, at the last Indian Congress, drove Dr. Rash Behari Ghose from his seat as president, and broke up the meeting in a riot. In the *Hebdo-Débats* (Paris) we have a vivid account, written by Jacques Bardoux, of Tilak and his work. He lives, we are told, in a remote little village called Singarh, on the table-land between Poonah and Bombay, a signal-post of the Indian Government, with ruined walls, barracks, and tumble-down bungalows. The writer gives this description of Tilak:

"This Mahratta Brahmin, with his dusky skin and gray hair, is a highly esteemed savant and a famous journalist. His profound knowledge of Sanskrit has given him an incontestable authority in that language, yet has not prevented him from acquiring a complete mastery of European history. The two journals which he edits are the *Kesari* (the Lion), printed in the vernacular, and the *Mahratt*, in English, which have a circulation respectively of 21,000 and 11,000 copies. Both of them have over and over again been threatened with suppression by the English Government. But Tilak, who has already twice undergone imprisonment, in 1882 and in 1887, is not frightened at the prospect of being called before a British tribunal. Nor is his patriotic ardor calmed by the provisions recently made by the British Government in favor of the native Hindu."

He is quite candid about his views, his hopes, and his political expectations, we are told. They are stated as follows:

"Tilak declares that while not dreaming it possible at this present moment to throw off the yoke of England, he has never given up his hope of seeing India an autonomous confederacy under the English Government, with provincial councils elected by the people. He intends to remain faithful to his ancient tactics, the Swadeshi movement, the boycott of English merchandise."
—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



IN PORTUGAL.

"The liberty of the people is a sacred thing, and I shall faithfully preserve it."

"Yes, your Majesty, it is remarkable what good thoughts may sometimes be suggested by unfortunate events."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE CONSEQUENCES.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

QUESTIONS THAT BAFFLE SCIENCE

WHY is it that modern science, which has wrought such wonders, is unable to clear up some of the commonest phenomena, such, for instance, as the attraction of gravitation? Science has been severely criticized for this inability. She has even been called hard names; it has been said that she is "bankrupt"—unable to keep her pledges. In an article on "The Scientific Development of Knowledge," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 1), Gustave Le Bon draws a distinction between the power of science to ascertain facts and to explain them. As soon as man emerged from primitive barbarism, the writer remarks, he began to try to understand the reasons for things about him, and his explanations, of course, varied with the development of his intelligence. First they were exclusively theological, then philosophic, and finally entirely scientific. Further:

"The theological explanations, being very simple, were necessarily the oldest. All the phenomena of nature were regarded as due to the will of sovereign divinities intervening ceaselessly in human actions. This interpretation lasted thousands of years, and many peoples have not yet given it up.

"Nevertheless, philosophic explanations soon began to be mingled with the theological. The systems elaborated from Aristotle to our own day have been innumerable. It is now recognized that they have taught us little and that they have served chiefly to prove the impossibility of basing our knowledge of the universe on pure speculation. The only interesting parts of philosophical works are taken from the contemporary notions of science. Philosophers have not advanced science by a single step. Not to them is she indebted for her discoveries or her methods.

"But philosophy has now become quite modest. She tends more and more to-day to include only the simple addition of the generalizations of each science.

"The real knowledge of the world began to develop only with the acquisition of somewhat rigorous methods of observation. The beginnings of this evolution date back scarcely to the epoch of the Renaissance.

"The first scientific studies of phenomena dealt a severe blow to the theological explanations by showing that the world seemed to be ruled by fixed laws in which the caprice of superior wills never intervened.

"The progressive development of this notion brought science to its present conception of the universe. Giving up the idea of obtaining from his gods explanations that were not forthcoming, man has turned more and more to science, so that it has ended by becoming to many a new idol from which everything may be asked.

"Unfortunately science has done scarcely more than to sketch out roughly the explanations of things. Her slow methods do not permit her to improvise solutions for all questions. Far from clearing up the numberless mysteries around us, she has often made them only deeper. The result, in many minds, has been a defiance that has often led them to speak of the 'bankruptcy' of the learned.

"This excessive mistrust, succeeding a not less excessive confidence, is very natural to badly equipped minds. Science has in fact a somewhat disconcerting double character—she solves formidable problems and is powerless before apparently simple ones. She discovers steam-power and electricity and bends the forces of nature to our needs. Nevertheless, she can not yet tell why the acorn becomes an oak, why a stone falls to the ground, why a stick of sealing-wax, when rubbed, attracts light bodies. She is full of 'whys' that remain unanswered.

"This contradiction between extreme power and extreme impotence vanishes when we understand how the edifice of knowledge is built up, what are the methods of science, the aims that it pursues, the limits that it has not yet been able to pass."

Le Bon reminds us that we know of things only through our senses and that "living beings create, or perhaps rather define, the elements of the universe artificially according to their possibilities of perception." Language can not state these elements definitely, for it is by nature vague. "Every one has a language of his own."

Science, however, has an exact language—that of precise measurement, which is independent of personal qualities. The substance of things we can not reach, but we can get at their numerical relations, and science is daily doing this for us with greater exactness. Knowledge of these relations enables us to make the combinations that do things—the engines of all kinds, the labor-saving machinery—but it does not help us to answer the questions beginning with "why." It even upsets our conception of natural law. The so-called "laws of nature" used to be regarded as types of certitude. This conception, Le Bon asserts, has been entirely given up by scientists since the art of exact measurement has been perfected. No physical law is now capable of exact verification. All are merely approximations to the truth, stating what would be the case if all disturbing factors were removed. Now these factors are part of nature as well as the main ones on which the law depends, and we must know them all before we can boast of exactitude. Finally, Le Bon has a word to say on the difficulties of scientific observation. He writes:

"In the study of nature, the scientist meets with two great difficulties—the proof of facts revealed by experiment or observation, and the comprehension of their meaning. The second is much greater than the first. Man has always been an observer . . . but the interpretation of the most ordinary facts has taken him long ages of effort."

The trouble is, Le Bon concludes, that there are no "simple facts," because no phenomenon is entirely isolable. All nature hangs together, and we can completely answer no question about it without at the same time being able to solve all its problems at once. This is why our modern science, while a great doer, is a bad explainer.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IMITATIONS OF GOLD

THAT metallurgy has succeeded in producing a composition that not only resembles gold very much in appearance, but also has unusual durability, is stated by a writer in *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, February). We must clearly distinguish, he remarks, between gold-plated articles and solid imitations which require no plating. There is no danger that the latter will lose their attractiveness by having the thin coat wear off, but their composition must be good or they are of no value whatever. This writer says nothing about the ethics of imitation, but would seem to belong to the class of people who admire the imitation more than the genuine on the idea that imitation requires the more ability. The best imitation, he thinks, is the mixture of copper, gold, and aluminum, as the price is very low, and it thereby is possible to manufacture ornaments and jewelry much cheaper than double-plated articles. The color of this combination very much resembles that of gold in its various alloys. The composition is extremely ductile and malleable, and, when polished, is very brilliant. He goes on to tell the secret of its manufacture thus:

"This gold metal is composed of 978 parts of copper, 2 parts of gold, and 20 parts of aluminum. The first step in its production is the melting of the copper and the gold in a melting-pot of fire-clay or some other fire-proof material. The mixture is kept in a molten condition about half an hour, after which 50 parts of borax are added as flux. The mass can then be poured out into bars. This alloy can be wrought into plate or wire, thus allowing of the manufacture of manifold varieties of ornaments and trinkets."

The tint, we are told, can be altered by changing the proportion of the three metals. To produce red, less gold and less aluminum are needed; for yellow, a little less gold; and for green, less gold and more aluminum. We read further:

"Altho there is at least a small quantity of genuine gold in this

composition, there are alloys made entirely of base metals. Thus, there is one consisting of 100 parts of zinc and 8 to 15 parts of sulfur strontium, to which as much copper is added as is necessary to produce the desired tinge. Another alloy consists of 100 parts of copper, which are heated to a certain temperature and then mixt with 6 parts of antimony. When a thorough combination of the two components has been effected, wood ashes, magnesium, and slate are added. The porosity peculiar to alloys of this kind is removed by means of this flux, and the cast metal assumes an unusual degree of density. It can be rolled, wrought, malleated, and soldered in precisely the same manner as gold; and when polished it has the appearance of genuine gold, besides far greater solidity. A fact of considerable importance is to be noted in that, when this compound is exposed to the action of ammonia and air impregnated with acetic vapors, it does not oxidize or change its tint.

"These successes led the inventors to the search and discovery of a gilding process with the use of base metals and effected galvanically. The objects to be gilded must previously be silver-plated; then by placing them for two or three minutes in a bath of distilled water, hyposulfate of soda, and acetate of lead heated to 60° or 70° C., the correct gold color is imparted. The products are then rinsed in cold water, and may be ground and polished in the ordinary manner."

THE GASOLINE-MOTOR ON THE FARM

THE effect of the gasoline-motor in altering present conditions in farming districts, especially in the West, is comparable to the revolution wrought by the telephone in the same regions a dozen years ago, or to the way in which the suburban trolley, in more recent times, has made rural life more satisfying. This is asserted by George Ethelbert Walsh in an article contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, March). Says Mr. Walsh:

"The advent of the gasoline-motor in farming life has come in the interests of economy, efficiency, and, possibly, for the sake of the luxury which it brings. That it has become within a few brief years a potent factor in American agriculture is an assurance of its need. . . . For farm work, as well as for heavy trucking in towns and cities, the horse is becoming less and less a necessary beast of burden. If we can accept the statistics of farm-implement manufacturers, the great traction engines of the Western wheat-farms, and the smaller gasoline-engines of the East and West, have displaced upward of 200,000 horses in planting and harvesting crops.

"The heavy steam traction-engine has been in service for upward of a quarter of a century in the West, and it has given great stimulus to farming on a large scale. It displaces from fifty to one hundred horses, hauling freight to market and operating gangs of twenty and more plows. It has driven threshing-machines, propelled reapers and binders across miles of rich wheat land, and harvested crops in a few weeks which would require the services of hundreds of men and horses. The big wheat farmer found his salvation in the big tractors of American invention.

"Now the more efficient gasoline-engine has come into the field. The farmer who could not afford a 50-horse-power steam-engine, and could not make it profitable if he had it on his restricted acreage, finds, in the smaller gasoline-engine, a cheap, efficient, and profitable substitute. In stationary and portable outfits the new power machine performs its work satisfactorily. It plows his fields, plants his grain, cuts and harvests the crops, and hauls the products to market. It revolves the churn for the dairyman, drives the separator for the creamery men, generates electricity for home and barn lighting, shears the sheep of the big sheepmen, clips the horses for the stock-raiser, and lightens the burden of the housewife by pumping water, running sewing-machines and washing-outfits. The heavy steam traction-engines were used chiefly for threshing and reaping on the big farms; but the little, powerful gasoline-motor is so flexible that it is in use for a dozen little jobs that were formerly done by hand or horse-power. The traction-engines opened up to cultivation the great tract of rich farming lands extending from the Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the Rockies, which, on account of the scarcity of men and teams, could not formerly be tilled; but the gasoline-motor has divided and subdivided this empire of fertility into thousands of farms, which the ordinary

farmer now cultivates. It has accomplished for the small farm what the steam-tractor did for the thousand-acre farms.

"The gas-engine has become the farmer's 'reliable' in arid regions where scarcity of water makes steam-power impracticable. It pumps the water for house use and for irrigation, saws and cuts the wood, and even carries the farmer and his family to town on pleasure or business. Motor-cars are not considered luxuries for farmers, but recent developments indicate that the modern automobile is not for the city man alone."

The farmer has adopted the automobile with all the more readiness, Mr. Walsh notes, because of his previous familiarity with the portable gas-engine, which he has known and used for years. We read:

"The flexibility of the small portable gas-engine is one of its remarkable attributes. As an illustration, a farmer who owns a 10-horse-power portable gas-engine put it to divers uses of an unusual nature. The engine, mounted on four wheels, propelled itself from place to place by means of a driving-gear. When in the field it was harnessed to a cornstalk-cutter by means of a belt, and later, when run to the barn, it drove a large threshing- and winnowing-machine. In dry weather it pumped water for irrigation, filling the reservoirs and ditches rapidly. In the fall it was taken to the wood-pile, where it worked a circular saw and cut up the season's supply of fuel. It was harnessed with equal ease to a bone-cutter, a feed-cutter, a grindstone, a cream-separator, and a mammoth churn. It could have been installed in the barn in the winter to generate electricity for lighting the home, but the owner did not have a dynamo plant on his premises. . . .

"The saving effected by the modern powerful gasoline-engine on the farm is estimated from 20 to 50 per cent. over horse-, man-, or steam-power. When not running, the engine is not consuming fuel, and its keep through the winter when in storage is nothing. It does not eat its head off, and its compactness makes storage space required for it very little. Manufacturers have made special lines of farm-engines in various sizes, ranging from 5 to 100 horse-power, both for stationary work and portable use. Upward of fifty thousand such engines have been sold to American farmers in the past two years, and the demand for the present year will exceed any past record. . . .

"In the great Northwest the portable gasoline threshing-outfits are conspicuous features at the harvest season. They are much lighter than the old steam threshing-plants, and they are self-propelling, on rubber tires, so that they can be run easily and quickly from farm to farm. . . . Even in the new Northwest of Canada scores of these machines have been put in operation in the last year. The great wheat-crop could not be harvested and threshed without such appliances.

"The gasoline-motor, as an economical machine, is no less important in marketing products, and it promises to figure conspicuously in the agricultural life of the near future. The modern touring-cars and runabouts sold to farmers are for utility first and pleasure afterward. . . .

"The farmers' wives and daughters have learned to operate the machines, and it is not unusual to see them peddling farm produce from automobiles in many of the Western towns and cities. Some of them run in from ten to twenty miles and sell their produce before noon and get back again in the early afternoon. The trip to the town is a pleasurable occupation, and the hard-worked wife finds it both profitable and pleasurable to turn to this interesting work.

"Nor should the social effects of the motor-car be overlooked in farm life. In the Northwest, where the distance between farms averages five to ten miles, the monotony of existence becomes frequently almost intolerable. It was a tiresome trip to visit neighbors often with horse-power, and neighbors would sometimes see each other only a few times in the course of a year. The farmer, with his automobile, has brought his neighbors close to him. A ten- or twenty-mile jaunt for a social visit in the morning is a pleasure in a motor-car, even if the roads are not especially good. The housewife thus visits her neighbors at least once a week, and in the dull season, after the crops are harvested, these visits frequently increase to two or three a week. Social entertainments are made possible thereby, and trips to the towns and cities for pleasure and shopping come within the range of those living ten and twenty miles away."

DOCKS TO RAISE SUNKEN SUBMARINES

IT is a striking illustration of the importance of submarines in the modern navy, as well as of the admitted danger of accident in their employment, that both the French and German governments are now building special forms of floating dry docks to be used for raising such of these vessels as may sink in the performance of their duty. Mr. H. Bernay, who contributes to *La Nature* (Paris, January 25) a description of the German dock *Oberelbe*, with the accompanying illustration, reminds his readers that such docks may also be used for the ordinary repair of these vessels, so that their construction is not to be regarded altogether as a confession of inevitable disaster. We read:

"The loss of the *Farfadet* and the *Lutin* have brought out an infinity of inventions for assuring either the safety of submarines or their recovery in case of accident. Owing to insufficient information regarding the very special and delicate conditions of the problem, these plans are nearly all useless. The safety of submarines must be secured by the perfection of the material used and the selection of equipment; as for their recovery in case of accident, this may be best brought about by simple means, such as the use of compressed air . . . or, better still, that of an appropriate floating dock.

"It is well known that the *Farfadet* and the *Lutin* (as well as the two English submarines lost in 1904 and 1905) were raised by means of docks supporting chains that were passed under the hulls; the dock having been immersed and the chains tightened, the compartments of the dock were pumped out, thus producing a lifting force that raised the submarine. It was then necessary only to tow the whole into a basin, ground the submarine, remove the floating dock, and empty the basin, to be able to penetrate into the shipwrecked vessel.

"Of these operations, the longest is the passage of the chains under the hull of the submarine; this will be obviated in future by the use of rings provided on the hull of the vessel for the attachment of hoisting tackle. This is a great step in advance, but it has been attempted to go still farther and devise docks specially fitted up for the recovery of submarines. One such dock, called the *Oberelbe*, has just been launched in Germany, and another is under construction in France. Both are composed, like ordinary docks, of a floor on which the hull to be careened may rest, and of caissons on both sides, to be filled or emptied as it is desired to sink or raise the dock. Here, however, the floor in the middle is movable, the caissons are joined by pieces intended to contribute rigidity, and the upper parts are furnished with powerful hoisting devices operated by electricity. In one of the lateral caissons are a dynamo and a steam-engine to furnish the electric energy for the hoisting.

"To raise a sunken submarine, the movable floor is taken out, the dock is immersed for about two-thirds of its depth, and with the aid of the hoisting apparatus the sunken hull is raised by emptying the caissons; when the hull is near the surface, the movable floor is slid under it, and the dock is emptied, completely removing the water from the submarine. In this way the operation is performed quickly—much more so in any case than with the methods hitherto employed.

"It may be added that, to enable the dock to be towed more easily to the scene of the accident, it has been provided with a bow and a stern of iron plates, which at the same time add to the solidity of the whole. The length of the *Oberelbe* is 70 meters [230 feet], that of the French dock 80 meters [262 feet]; the former

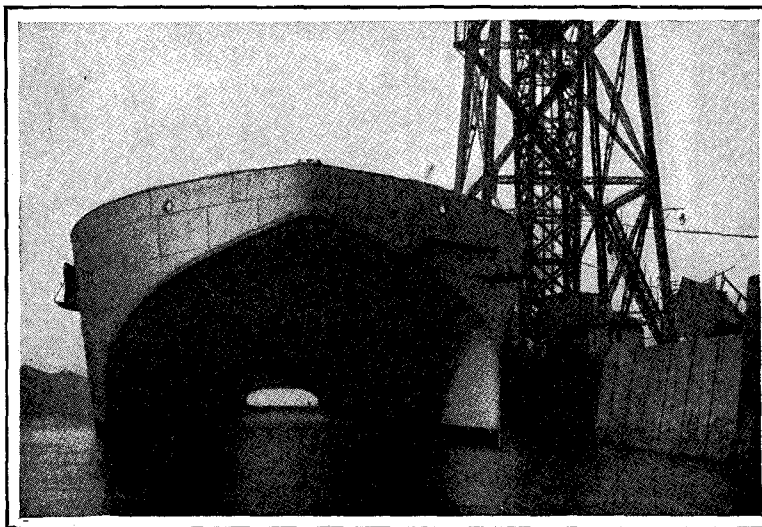
is able to lift 500 tons, the other 900 tons. This latter figure was chosen because of the increasing displacement of the new submarines laid down in our country. Finally, the wrecking-dock may serve for the ordinary repair of submarines. It is even to be believed, and certainly to be hoped, that this will be its chief use."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MIRAGE AT NIGHT

AN optical observer in search of a good example of mirage would scarcely travel to Cleveland, Ohio, and then direct his gaze upward toward the zenith after dark. Yet, if we are to credit a communication from William B. Sperry, published in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., March), it was under precisely these conditions that he witnessed, about a year ago, a

celestial phenomenon that he thinks must be classed with mirages. The mirage is practically nothing but a reflection from a body of air much more dense or much less dense than that in which the reflected rays originate. The rays in the present case were from blast-furnaces at Newburg, Ohio, nearly five miles distant, and the reflecting stratum of air was nearly two miles above his head. The "mirage" first attracted attention by the fact that it did not move westward with the stars, but remained in the same position in the sky, showing



THE GERMAN FLOATING DOCK "OBERELBE,"
To raise sunken submarines.

that it was of terrestrial origin. Mr. Sperry writes in substance:

"While engaged in the observation of variable stars on the evening of April 3, 1907, a most peculiar and interesting atmospheric phenomenon was noticed by me at 8 h. 15 m. A patch of light in the constellation of Hydra was seen by averted vision, appearing something like a comet. There was a slight haze in the air, plainly perceptible to the eye, but which did not interfere with the definition only to blot out the fainter stars. At first it was only nebulous with a somewhat brighter center, but soon became elongated. At times it would almost disappear and then suddenly get much brighter, generally with a rift in the center. In the telescope it appeared with two distinct condensations or nebulous knots with nebulosity extending outward in opposite directions, appearing like two comets with tails extending in opposite directions.

"At first it was puzzling how to account for the apparitions, but they were no doubt reflections of the blast-furnaces connected with the rolling-mills at Newburg. Usually the light from these furnaces shows as red illumination on the clouds or sky, generally flashing, lighting the southern sky, sometimes half-way to the zenith. But not a trace of this was to be seen now.

"What now was the cause or the conditions that produced these reflections, if such they were? Were they of the order of a mirage, or was the cause similar to that which produces halos? If of the former nature, was the reflection from the under surface of a denser or rarer stratum? That it was from the surface of a denser stratum seems to be indicated from the fact that astronomical definition was good, there being but the slightest scintillation of the stars, and that followed to the zenith. But if so, why should the elongations of as much as ten degrees occur? If we suppose this surface to become ruffled in any way, then the elongations are a result of the disturbed surface, for who has not noticed the line of light resulting from the reflection of the sun on the surface of disturbed water? Then, again, where there was a series of bright patches, each one may have represented a distinct

image of the furnace fire, being reflections from an undulatory surface."

An important fact, Mr. Sperra thinks, is that the lowest image always appeared first, and as it became brighter, the others would appear. Sometimes, also, the lowermost image was stationary and elongations extended upward from it, always appearing to depend on the increasing brightness and density of the haze. He says of this:

"Now if this was a true mirage, tho of a compound nature, the upper images should appear similar to the lower, tho with relative features reversed; but the fact is they had but little resemblance to the first or lower one, except when it would first appear. When first seen on April 3, while the haze was very light, the image at its brightest, with the rift in the center, appeared not unlike a mirrored picture of what was actually taking place at the furnace mouth, flames made up of innumerable incandescent particles pouring forth, usually in two opposite directions.

"The conclusion seems to be that the lower image was a true mirage, but that the upper images and extensions were the result of reflections or refractions from ice crystals of which the haze, no doubt, was composed. And, as the haze deepened or became lower, its modifications of the mirage became more intensified so as to alter the character of the reflections, and the lineal effect was the result, as noted in the last observation of the first night."

WHY THE SMELL OF TOBACCO STICKS

SOME odors are evanescent things; others are so persistent that it is next to impossible to get rid of them. Unfortunately these latter are apt to be of the disagreeable type, and in some cases an odor that is at first pleasant takes on an unpleasant flavor as time goes on. This is the case with the "reek" of tobacco. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, February 22):

"Smoking nowadays is commonly tolerated in the house, and even in the drawing-room a cigaret is sometimes permitted. The smoking of a cigar, pleasant tho it may be to the smoker, and however irreproachable its quality, is banned by most careful housewives in their *sancta sanctorum* because its reek is so persistent. The stale smell of cigar-smoke in a room is peculiarly unpleasant and peculiarly difficult to get rid of. It clings to the curtains and to most of the articles of furniture which present any sort of an absorbent surface. It is not so to the same extent with cigarettes or with pipes. In the case even of a single cigar books, papers, and textiles reek of its stale flavor and the room requires abundant airing before that flavor is completely eliminated."

This effect, we are told, may be traced to the fact that a cigar produces pungent aromatic oils in greater abundance than a cigaret or a pipe. With the cigaret, oils are probably burnt even if they are formed, while in the pipe they condense in the stem. In the cigar they seem to be chiefly discharged into the air. In the form of a cigar, tobacco would appear to produce more oils than in the form of a cigaret or when burnt in a pipe. We read further:

"Such common observations are not without hygienic significance. Pyridine, the most poisonous oil produced in the semi-combustion of tobacco, is an abundant product in cigar smoking, as it is also in the pipe, but in the latter there is condensation while in the former there is little or none. In the cigaret so intimately in contact with the air is the burning portion that the production of distilled oils is, comparatively speaking, trifling. The symptoms of tobacco-smoke poisoning are not necessarily due to nicotine; they are more often due to pyridine, or poisoning from tobacco-tar oils. The tobacco heart is more often traceable to free indulgence in cigar-smoking than to a similar indulgence in the pipe and the cigaret. Young boys can smoke—to their great damage, nevertheless—a considerable number of cigarettes or even pipes, but an equivalent in cigars more than satisfies their tobacco appetite, so soon are the toxic effects of cigar-smoking made apparent to them. The danger of excessive cigaret-smoking is that tho no marked symptoms may be manifested or experienced, yet in the long run decided harm is done and a dangerous habit, akin to 'nipping,' is cultivated which it is often found very hard to abandon."

UNSOLVED PROBLEM OF THE WATER-HYACINTH

HOW may the Southern rivers be cleared of the nuisance known as the "water-hyacinth," which for years has now impeded navigation on the waters of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida? This plant, whose botanical name is *Pontederia crassipes*, is a native of South America, and its career in this country, like that of the rabbit in Australia, should serve as a warning to those who carelessly introduce foreign animals or plants without inquiring into the possible consequences. The "hyacinth" first made its appearance near Palatka, Fla., and the importer is doubtless content to remain in obscurity. Knowledge of his identity would be interesting to science, but perhaps personally disagreeable. The properties of the plant as a public nuisance have long been known, and it has proved as troublesome in other countries as with us. Says G. C. Scherer, of the United States Engineer Office at Wilmington, N. C., writing in *Engineering News* (New York, February 20):

"Gobel, the German botanist, tells us that 'the plant has become a plague to streams, as it frequently almost entirely covers the surface and easily becomes entangled in the ship's screw.' Small boats, with propellers, find it impossible to penetrate large masses of the plant, which entirely cover the surface of coves which are protected from the wind, as well as streams where packs are induced by any obstruction whatever. In sharp turns in the narrow portions of streams the plants are caught, thus forming blocks, which sometimes extend for miles, entirely stopping navigation. Even large side-wheel steamers are stopt. The gravest danger, however, threatens small boats which are liable to run into and be sunk by half-submerged logs, hidden beneath the luxuriant foliage of the hyacinth.

"The hyacinth is also a menace to bridges. The effects of the heavy packs against the piling or bents of a bridge are more or less dangerous, because of the scour induced, especially where the river bottom is liable to shifting.

"Where the water is shallow and the soil loose in texture, the plants are small, and sometimes become rooted to the bottom. They attain full growth only when floating in sluggish streams whose waters are strongly impregnated with humic acid and organic matter. In clear water, or water which contains sulfur, the plant does not thrive.

"Cattle are extremely fond of the hyacinth—often wading out almost beyond their depths in its quest. Its soft, pulpy fiber renders an agreeable contrast to the harsh wire-grass of the piny woods, but it is thought to create an abnormal appetite, which increases the more the plant is fed upon."

The attention of the Government, we are told, was first directed to the hyacinth in 1897, since which time various experiments toward its extermination have been made under the War Department—such as running the plants through a planing-machine and spraying with sea-water, muriatic acid, sulfuric acid, crude carbolic acid, and kerosene. Masses of the plant were also subjected to a jet of steam. None of these experiments was successful. In 1903 a company in New Orleans offered a chemical solution which gave such good results that the War Department fitted a small steamer with pumps and hose for spraying the hyacinth on the St. Johns River, Fla. The results obtained were so marked that the equipment of other steamers for use in Louisiana was authorized. This mode of extermination was carried on until 1905, but it was found that the substance used killed cattle, and in that year Congress prohibited its further use. Continued experiment since that time has failed to discover any substance that will kill the plant and at the same time be devoid of injurious qualities or be so distasteful to the cattle that they will not touch it. Moreover, no practically available substance could be found which, mixt with an effective solution, or applied to the sprayed plants, would prevent cattle from eating them. We read:

"The spraying method thus being found impracticable, recourse to mechanical means became necessary. The method now in use

is to close inlets, sloughs, etc., with booms; to break up the packs with suitable boats and propel them into the current, in order that they may float to more open water. This will, no doubt, be continued, unless some natural enemy of the hyacinth can be found which will completely destroy it.

"There is known to exist a parasitic fungus growth which attacks the hyacinth leaves from beneath, forming concentric circles, and in time completely kills the leaves. It would seem that further investigation along this line should be considered."

VALUE OF SUBMERGED ARMOR

THE theory of recent critics of our Navy is that any part of a vessel's armored belt lying below the water-line is almost useless. In the light of experiments carried out a few months ago by the British naval authorities, it appears possible that such armor may, on the contrary, turn out to be located just where it is needed. Actual trials with the old battle-ship *Hero* appear to show that an armored vessel may be sunk by ordinary gun-fire when so directed that the projectiles strike the hull under water and below the armored belt. Says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 29):

"As a result of those trials, the British Admiralty is now about to undertake a series of experiments, with the object of ascertaining whether the system of artillery attack offering the greatest prospects of success is not one which aims at placing high-explosive shells below the actual water-line of the vessel attacked; and if the result of the experiments should be to prove that such a system is a good one, it will at the same time be obvious that the best place for the main armor belt of the attacked ship is rather in the low than the high position.

"The trials, which are to be carried out on the obsolescent battle-ship *Revenge* by the staff of the Whale-Island Gunnery School at Portsmouth, have been decided upon as a result of the sinking of the *Hero* in the trials to which reference has already been made. The *Hero* was fired at on four separate occasions by battle-ships and armored cruisers of the Channel Fleet, and after the first bombardment she sank in about twenty-five feet of water, so that all her upper works still remained visible. After the firing, the ship was visited by a large number of officers and gunnery experts; but their examination utterly failed to show any reason for the vessel sinking. No armor-piercing projectiles were used in the trials, and the thick protection of the *Hero* was unperforated, while, so far as could be ascertained, no shot had entered above the belt and been deflected through the bottom. This could hardly have been the case, as the protective deck also was unperforated."

Why, then, did the vessel sink? The theory put forward by the naval authorities is that a high-explosive shell struck the water short of the ship, descended below the surface, and finally brought up against the unprotected part of the hull below the armor-belt. This theory was at first scouted by the experts, but it is now to be put to the test. Says the writer:

"The battle-ship *Revenge* is to take out to sea a specially constructed target, which will have a large proportion of its area under water. Firing will be carried out at various ranges, from 1,500 yards upward, and at each range a series of shots will be fired; the object being to discover how far short of the target the sights must be adjusted to insure the shot striking at a sufficient distance below the water-line to escape contact with the main belt of armor.

"If the experiments are successful, that is, if they show that this method of under-water artillery attack is feasible, there is no doubt that it will be fully developed; for the effect of a high-explosive shell striking below the water-level would be much the same as that of a torpedo. Even if such a shot did not sink the vessel struck, the inrush of water would considerably impair her stability. The damage occasioned by the same shell striking above the water-line would not be nearly so great; from which it will easily be seen that for a battle-ship to have the greater part of her main belt below water may prove rather to be an advantage than otherwise, especially if, as is the case with modern American vessels,

there is a good secondary protection above the main belt. Besides, a submerged belt may conceivably prove a defense against torpedo attack."

THE COLOR OF MILK: REAL AND FALSE

NATURAL milk is white; this is recognized by the familiar compound adjective "milk-white." Yet some people regard a yellow tint in milk as desirable, confusing its color with that of the cream, which is quite a different thing. After milk has stood for some time the cream rises to the surface in a yellowish layer, but in no case is pure milk yellow all through. Says an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, commenting on these facts:

"The creamy tint, which sometimes almost reaches that of saffron, comes in most cases from the addition of coloring-matter; it never makes the milk any better, while it may conceivably make it very much worse. One of the least parts of the mischief it does is that it enables a man to sell skimmed milk, denuded of its natural cream, as a high grade of new milk, and to compete unjustly with his honest neighbor, who sells his milk as it comes from the cow. This form of adulteration is practised most in the poorer districts, where the people are ignorant and easily imposed upon. Even when the coloring-matters employed are not in themselves harmful, the fact of adulteration remains; but often the color is given by coal-tar products, which are in themselves undesirable. Besides being colored, town milk is often 'preserved,' that is, boric acid or the like is put in to prevent its going sour, especially in hot weather. A small quantity of this may not be actively injurious, but those who use it are often not too careful as to the amount put in. A medical man who has examined specimens of milk from dairies in both well-to-do and poor neighborhoods says that there are far fewer bacteria to be found in the milk taken from the latter; but adds that this proves no superior purity, but only the greater amount of preservative added to the milk. In spite of this absence of bacteria, we find summer diarrhea most prevalent among children in the poor districts of our towns. While doubtless many factors tend to lower the health of these children, it seem as if non-bacterial milk did little to maintain their strength. But possibly what passes as diarrhea is really an irritant poisoning of the stomach and intestines, due to the chemicals added to milk to improve its color and prevent its souring. Pure milk is such an important element in our food, especially in that of children, that surely it should be compulsory under penalty for farmers or dealers to state when they put in coloring or preservatives."

NUTMEG POISONING—This was the subject of a recent address by Professor Cushny before the Royal Society of Medicine in London. Says *The Hospital* (London):

"He referred to the work of Dr. Wallace in America, who found that cases of poisoning occurred exclusively from the use of the crude nutmeg or mace. . . . The symptoms are drowsiness, stupor, and diplopia ['seeing double']. Delirium is frequently present, and sometimes the first symptom is burning pain in the stomach, with anxiety or giddiness. The symptoms generally resemble those of *cannabis indica* [hasheesh]. One fatal case occurred in a boy after eating two nutmegs. From experimental work Professor Cushny has come to the conclusion that the symptoms are to be attributed to action of the oil of nutmeg on the central nervous system. This is deprest; but there are some signs of stimulation in the form of restlessness, slight convulsive movements, and tremor. The oil has also a marked local irritant action, whether given by the mouth or hypodermically."

"LEAD wool, or shredded lead, is now extensively used for jointing lengths of pipes in place of the cumbersome and wasteful method of pouring molten lead inside the joint, and calking after it has cooled," says *Technical Literature* (New York). "Lead wool is furnished . . . in strands, which are forced into the joint after the yarn has been put into place. Each layer is firmly calked as it is put in, the result being a tight, solid joint. Joints can be made under water or in the rain, and the pipes may lie in any position whatever. Such work is evidently impossible with the molten-lead method, for lead can not be poured up-hill nor in the presence of moisture."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

OUR "ERA OF CONSCIENCE"

AMERICA in the act of "turning the moral corner" was exhibited by Governor Folk in his address before the Civic Forum of New York. He named the present as an "era of conscience." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) in commenting upon his words observes that "the patriotism of the man who said, with tears in his eyes after singing 'America,' 'Oh, I could die for my country!' and three weeks later confest in court that he had bribed a municipal council, is a patriotism that comparatively few men nowadays would own to." This journal quotes two stories told by the Governor of Missouri which "are illuminating by way of showing the change of the moral point of view that has taken place in this country within the last few years." It says:

"Six years ago a member of the Missouri legislature accepted \$25,000 for his vote in regard to a certain bill. Later he received \$50,000 from the other side, and returned the \$25,000. When the man, who had turned state's evidence, related the story on the stand, the examining attorney asked him, 'Why was it that you returned the \$25,000?' The legislator drew himself up to his full height, and in a voice that showed his scorn of the lawyer for such a question, answered: 'I'd have you to know that I'm too conscientious to take money from both sides!'"

"The other story was of a Missouri legislator who, after receiving a bribe, left the capital by train with the bribe-money stuffed into his pocket-book. When he awoke on the sleeper the next morning, he could not find his pocket-book. He called the porter, who at first denied all knowledge of the theft, but later confest and returned the money. The legislator thereupon read him a lecture. 'See here, my man,' said he, 'I could send you to prison for that; but I will not. I will, however, give you a piece of advice. Always remember that honesty is the best policy.'

"Six years ago," said Governor Folk, in commenting on the two incidents, "men would give and take bribes and still pride themselves on their honesty. They have learned better than that now. The public conscience has taught them better."

Preaching and practise, *The Christian Work* goes on to say, "are coalescing more in America than they did twelve years ago." Further:

"We are appreciating that the only morality is the morality of action. We are driving theories to their conclusions, and acting on the conclusions. We are being aroused to the fact that if it is wrong to get something for nothing, it is wrong not only to get it by stealing or in gambling, but by speculation, and we are questioning whether it is exactly right by investment, as in land, where not the energy of the owner but the development of the community is the source of the increase in value. Governor Folk put it thus:

"Too many men have been seeking wealth without the corresponding inclination to labor for its achievement. Too many have forgotten the divine injunction, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' The gambling mania is the outgrowth of this inordinate desire for wealth, and with its abolition business, and the prosperity that comes from business, will be upon a more moral, and therefore a firmer, foundation."

"As for business, the country as a whole is very well convinced that whatever danger it runs is from dishonesty, and not the exposition of that dishonesty, New York papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The man who says that the depression in the industrial world is caused by punishing crooks argues there can be no such thing as honest prosperity, and that the prosperity we had was that of the burglar and pickpocket. The man who argues that it is a bad thing for the country to have crookedness exposed reminds one of the old fellow who did not like to take a bath for fear that, if he did, people might think he needed it. America needed the bath. We are not clean yet, but we are cleaner. The scrubbing thus far goes to show that one need is government more directly by the people. Then no New York Senate would dare retain Kelsey, nor would there be any difficulty about changing the race-track gambling law. But, as Governor Folk said: 'If things had gone on as they were a few years ago, when bribery reigned,

when lawlessness was looked upon with indifference, when special privileges seemed impervious to attack, then the end of the Republic itself might well have been prophesied, for we were going the way other republics have gone that have passed to their death. The republics that have tottered off the stage of the world into oblivion did not die for lack of material wealth, but for want of moral health; they ceased to exist, not for lack of money, but for lack of morals.'"

ISLAM A STEPPING-STONE TO CHRISTIANITY

THAT Islam might become "a schoolmaster to lead men to Christ" is a belief held by the well-known author of the "Dictionary of Islam" ever since he first uttered it over thirty years ago. At that time the opinion was much criticized, he tells us in the *New York Sun* (March 10), but he was not to be deterred from his view which he still retains, and thinks he finds added confirmation in the signs of an imminent reform movement in Mohammedanism itself. Islam, observes the writer, "is nearer to Christianity than Judaism, and certainly much nearer than Buddhism, which practically ignores the existence of a personal God." This scholar and Orientalist declares:

"The future of Islam is a great problem. The Bishop of Lahore, Dr. Lefroy, thinks that the Christian missionaries are now entering upon a new era, inasmuch as they no longer treat Moslems as 'heathen.' This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for a Christian evangelist will find himself powerless in dealing with Moslem scholars unless he recognizes Islam as a sect of Christianity. There is, I am told, a movement on foot to introduce radical changes, a reformation, in fact, in Mohammedanism, the chief feature of which will be to say the daily prayers in a language understood by the people, and not in Arabic, and for learned doctors to deliver the Friday sermon in the vernacular of the country. Many Mohammedans, especially the Wahhabis, contend that neither Sunni nor Shiah sects of Islam represent the teachings of the Prophet, so that as soon as a reformation is set on foot a movement not altogether dissimilar to the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century may be expected."

The Christian Scientist, according to the writer, ought to find "a very fair field in Mohammedan countries." Speaking of the Christian converts from Islam of which he has personal knowledge, he writes:

"I think I can count fifty or sixty among my personal friends in past years. Notable among them are the pastor of our church at Peshawar, the Rev. Imam Shah; the late Rev. Dr. Imaddudeen, of Amritsar, who received the degree of doctor in divinity from the late Archbishop Tait; the Rev. Myan Sadik, the pastor of a church in the Punjab; Mr. Abdullah Athim, a scholar of some distinction; the Rev. Ihsan Ulla, the pastor of a church in the Punjab. It must not be overlooked that the first ordained native clergyman of the Church of England, the friend and tutor of Henry Martyn, was a convert from Mohammedanism. There must be several hundred converts from Islam in the Punjab alone, and others are scattered about in Central Africa and other mission-fields. But I readily admit that the number is small, altho I think I should be correct in saying that the number of converts from Christianity to Islam is still much smaller. Excluding of course backsliders, for it is so easy for a Christian convert from Mohammedanism to return to his old faith, while it is almost impossible for a convert from Hinduism to take a similar step. When I was in Egypt I found that while there had been many converts from Islam, they had for the most part returned to their old faith. And I have just read that in Palestine the converts from Islam to Christianity do not number more than twelve."

Every year, we read, "the converts from Hinduism in India to Mohammedanism can be numbered by many thousands, and in

Central Africa whole tribes are being converted to Islam." On the other hand:

"Among the notable converts from Christianity to Mohammedanism I can only at the present time recall the names of a few. John Lewis Burckhardt, the Oriental traveler, embraced Islam and is buried in the Mohammedan graveyard outside Cairo. Mr. Melville, a son of Canon Melville, the celebrated preacher at St. Paul's, embraced Islam and was immediately removed from the civil service in India. Mr. William Henry Quillian, a native of Liverpool, became a Moslem twenty-three years ago and is now the Sheik-ul-Islam of the British Isles. There are others, but these are the only names I recall."

MORE JEWISH STRICTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE takes its devotees from all sources, not excluding those of non-Christian faith. Judaism, through the organs of its church, has uttered protests against the success of the new cult in winning converts from the faith of Israel. The editor of *The American Hebrew* (New York) explained in an article that we quoted on February 15 why Jews adopted the faith of Christian Science, and was "challenged" at considerable length "by a Christian Scientist, formerly a Jew." Whereupon the editor uncorks the vials of his wrath against the mystical faith, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to act as it did in the case of polygamy and stamp out certain practises of Christian Science whose justification is based upon similar pleas. Polygamy was not saved for Mormonism by reason of its forming "a part of its religious doctrine"; and no more, asserts this writer, ought the Government to withhold its hand "when the lives of the people are put at hazard by reason of the fanaticism of a sect the logical conduct of which leads not alone to self-murder but to the destruction of the lives of others as well." A recent New-York case is cited of "a diphtheria patient who was left without medical treatment and without isolation because of a religious conviction." The writer speaks with some vehemence in these words:

"The religion that so acts in these days deserves to be classified with the Moloch-worshipping faiths of old and is to be characterized only as a lunacy or a crime. With every conceivable tolerance for every conceivable shade of religious belief no set of people may be permitted in a civilized community to carry out the tenets of what they conceive to be their religion to the peril of the entire community of which they are a part. . . . No argument about the superior intelligence of God and the inferior intelligence of man, about the origin of evil or of death, or any other of the abstruse fallacies with which Christian Scientists befog the issue, can avail to divert from them the unsparing and unceasing denunciation of right-thinking men who have at heart the well-being of the community."

"In so far as it is claimed for Christian Science that it makes for the happiness of its adherents, we believe that something is to be said for this claim. Happiness, however, is not the sole end of life. Duty is far superior to happiness, and that duty is far superior to happiness is a lesson which Christian Scientists appear not yet to have learned. No Jew who appreciates the fact that Judaism is a religion of righteousness can allow himself to be diverted from his own faith by the specious plea that the adoption of a popular form of charlatany will make him more comfortable. It was the happy custom of Mr. Podsnap, when things did not suit him, to deny that they existed. Christian Science may, with a Podsnappian wave of the hand, deny the existence of sorrow, pain, and evil. These do exist nevertheless, and Judaism recognizes that they exist, that they are to be struggled with and are to be overcome, but are not to be denied. It is in the struggle with these forces that character is formed and it is because of the three thousand years of such struggle that Judaism has developed the kind of character of which, despite shortcomings, it need not be ashamed."

The diphtheria case referred to above, involving the death of a young woman, gave rise to comment in the lay press. The New York *Evening Post* charged that "no quarantine was placed on

her room and she had daily visitors." To this statement Mr. J. V. Dittmore, of the Christian-Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, replies in a letter to *The Evening Post*:

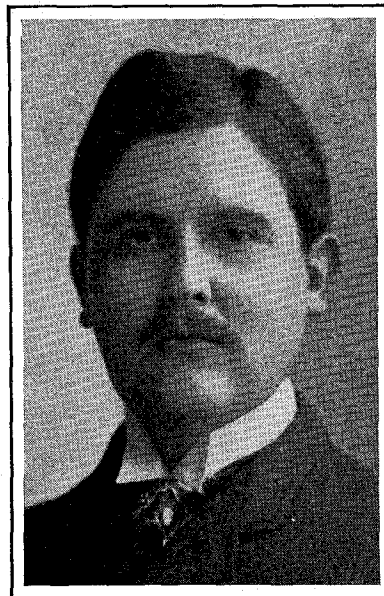
"It is not proper that so much stress should be laid upon this point in connection with Christian Science. Carelessness is no part of Christian-Science practise. The rules of the Christian-Science Church demand that cases of this kind shall be immediately reported to the proper authorities, and the common practise of Christian-Science practitioners is to use extreme care with their patients even tho they may not be considered of a sufficiently serious nature to be reported to the authorities, and the isolation of their patients is considered of the utmost importance since the publicity of a patient subjects him to more or less annoyance which can be avoided by isolation."

"While Christian-Scientist parents are not supposed to be diagnosticians, the same may be said of other laymen who believe in the practise of medicine. It is not a custom with any class of believers to rush off for the doctor every time there is a little ailment in the family, and for this reason mistakes similar to that of the Moore case frequently occur, and in addition to this physicians oftentimes mistake in their diagnosis. In my own experience I have known cases where diphtheria has been diagnosed as a simple, unalarming disease, and so long as such mistakes occur with the medical fraternity itself there is no occasion for making any unusual noise concerning this case. If Dr. Smith made the declaration that this case might have been saved if he had been called sooner he certainly knows his position is untenable, for even tho it may be said that the administration of antitoxin proves efficient in many cases, it still remains true that many die of this disease in spite of the use of this remedy, and it is said that diphtheria cases are sometimes as bad as they can be, and are considered fatal from the very start. Perhaps this case may have been so considered under a doctor's care, and in view of this there is nothing to contradict the assumption that the young woman would have died sooner if she had not had Christian-Science treatment for a few days."

"My own experience in Christian Science makes me feel safe in declaring that, as a rule, those cases which can not be cured by Christian Scientists are incurable under medical care, and that those cases which are readily curable from the medical standpoint yield even more readily to Christian-Science treatment. I have known but few cases which were benefited by medical treatment after having failed to receive benefits under Christian-Science treatment. . . ."

"We think it can be readily shown that more children have died from the blundering administration of antitoxin than have died under Christian-Science treatment. It was reported a few years ago that two children in a family were paralyzed by the administration of antitoxin as a preventive. The children were not sick at the time the drug was given to them. Such mistakes occur more frequently than deaths occur under Christian-Science treatment, and Christian Science has this advantage, at least, that it never kills, even when it does not cure."

Mr. Dittmore quotes Mr. Farlow, of Boston, to the effect that "in most cases where the attempt has been made to expose alleged carelessness on the part of Christian Scientists, careful investigation has revealed an equal amount, and sometimes a double degree, of the same kind of carelessness on the part of those who are not Christian Scientists."



J. V. DITTMORE,

Who believes that "cases which cannot be cured by Christian Science are incurable under medical care."

CATHOLIC SIDE OF THE KONGO QUESTION

A HIGH Catholic authority accuses "most of the sectarian weeklies of this country and many of our secular dailies" of "senselessly and ignorantly denouncing the administration of the Kongo Free State as being characterized by 'atrocities committed on the natives' and various other sorts of inhumanities." The *Pittsburg Observer*, which utters this charge, looks with discouragement upon the fruitless labor it and other Catholic papers have engaged in for three years "refuting these lying slanders." Their data, which they declare authoritative, have been furnished, it is asserted, "by bishops and priests who have lived for many years in the Kongo country"; but besides these they have derived information from "eminent non-Catholic travelers and explorers who have been through that region." The misinformation upon which the charges of cruelty have been based, *The Observer* declares, has been furnished by "a handful of Protestant missionaries and lay grafters of the same sects, some of the latter of whom have served penitentiary terms for trying to blackmail King Leopold by threatening to publish a book on the 'atrocities.'" The question which "suggests itself to all fair-minded American citizens in regard to this subject," says *The Observer*, is:

"Why should the statements of a handful of ministerial and lay grafters, in the pay of Englishmen, be accorded more credence in this country than those made by Catholic missionaries who are subject to no such influences, and who have lived much longer in, and have had many more opportunities of observing the actual conditions prevailing in, the Kongo Free State? If bigotry dictates the preference in credence, then let us ask why should the biased and paid-for asseverations of the grafters mentioned be believed rather than those made by non-Catholics like Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Mr. A. Savage Landor, M. Édouard Fia, the celebrated Frenchman; Mr. Grenfell, an English Protestant missionary; Mr. Forfeit, of the same calling; Sir Harry H. Johnston, Mr. Greshoff (Dutchman with twenty-eight years' African experience), Capt. M. D. Bell, Mr. Michael Molland, Mr. E. van Hees (Dutch), Messrs. Ascenso and Polidiri (Italian doctors), Mrs. French Sheldon, Major Sir H. James Harrison, Dr. Christy (an English medical man), Mrs. Doering (American lady missionary), Mr. Taylor (English trader)? All these say the same thing—namely, that they have never encountered any 'atrocities' or met the 'victims of red rubber.' On the contrary, they testify to the vast civilizing work performed by Belgium among the natives."

Against the "false assertions" of the "misinformed" religious press, *The Observer* declares that it "could place many statements made by holy, self-sacrificing bishops and priests of God who have resided many years in the Kongo region—some of them nearly thirty years." Among them are Mgr. Augouard, who lived twenty-seven years in the Kongo; Mgr. Roelens, a resident of twelve years, and the Rev. Bruno Schmitte, all of whom deny the "atrocities" and praise the civilizing influence of the Belgian administration. It adds:

"Let us glance for a moment at one of Protestant England's colonies, situated not far from the former—Southern Nigeria. The English officials who govern that colony dispose of the rubber, whether grown on the natives' land or not. In the Kongo the Belgian authorities do not dispose of the rubber grown on the land of the natives. In Southern Nigeria European and other traders are not obliged to replant trees in the places of those which they destroy; the unfortunate natives are forced to do the replanting for the traders, without pay. In the Kongo European and other traders must have the replanting done, and must pay the natives for doing it. In Southern Nigeria if a native collects and disposes of rubber that grows on his own land he is liable to be fined \$500 or to be sent to jail for a year. No such oppressive law exists in the Kongo. And here are two facts which ought to impress American sectarian critics of the administration of the Kongo—of which they know nothing: gallons of intoxicating spirits imported into the Kongo (thirty million inhabitants), 42,650; gallons of intoxicating spirits imported into Southern Nigeria (three million inhabitants),

1,541,848. Let us hope that we shall see no more ignorant criticisms of the administration of the Kongo Free State in any American paper, sectarian or secular."

"ROBERT ELSMERE" AND MODERNISM

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD considers the progress of "Robert Elsmere" from language to language an index of the infiltration of "Modernist" ideas as they affected various peoples. It is just twenty years since her famous book was published, but it took ten years for it to reach Italy, and fifteen years for it to reach France, and she ascribes the delay to the fact that the Latin peoples were not yet prepared for her gospel. The occasion of her remarks was a lecture in London by Mr. Sabatier on Modernism at which she introduced the speaker. The *New York Times* observes that "a well-seasoned man of the world of a literary bent might have hesitated on such an occasion to associate one of his own books with a world-movement so formidable as that which the Pope and M. Sabatier call 'Modernism.'" The report of Mrs. Ward's address appears in the *London Times* as follows:

"Mrs. Humphry Ward introduced M. Sabatier, and said that they were met at a moment of discouragement and crisis for the Modernist movement. Yet, as one looked back, what a change in a few years had that movement effected! It was twenty years this month since 'Robert Elsmere' appeared. That book—a straw floated by the tide—excited some attention in England and America; it was translated into German, Danish, and Swedish; and not a single Latin country, so far as she could remember, showed any interest in it whatever. An eminent Italian critic and senator, Signor Nigra, writing an article upon it some years after it appeared, spoke with indulgent surprise of the book's circulation, pointing out how impossible such a phenomenon would have been in any Catholic country, especially in Italy, where, he said, 'nobody dreams of reconstruction. There is not faith enough in this country to make a heresy.' Ten years later 'Robert Elsmere' was translated into Italian. But about the same time, and, if she remembered right, immediately after the appearance of M. Loisy's first book, M. Brunetière, the well-known editor of France's greatest review, and the champion of the Catholic 'intellectuals,' applied to her—to her great amazement—for leave to insert a large portion of her book in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Mrs. Ward continued: 'I went to see him at the office of the review, and asked him what could possibly lead him to think of such a publication: "Because in these fifteen years," he said, "the ideas which that book tried to express in popular form have at last become interesting to us. No French Catholic in 1888 could have paid any heed to them, and for the non-Catholic the idea of any reconstruction of Christianity in the light of modern knowledge was merely absurd. To-day these questions, these ideas are everywhere—in the Catholic world and outside it. They have penetrated the seminaries, they are working profoundly among the clergy. It is impossible that this review, as the mirror of current thought, can ignore them. As a Catholic I must try to do my best in guiding them." Then I asked M. Brunetière what was his own idea of the future. We were alone in the office of the review, and I can still see his melancholy, sincere look, the look of a man from whom death was not far off, and who despaired profoundly of the modern world. "My idea is," he said, after thinking a little, "that it will be the duty of the Church, the duty of her leaders, of Rome, and the bishops, to hold up constantly before the eyes of Europe the norm of faith. When erroneous ideas are abroad the Church must be constantly repeating, constantly recalling men to what, for her, is truth and faith. There must be pronouncements from the Vatican, pronouncements from the Episcopate—that is the Church's right. No fair-minded man can blame her for that. But"—and here he spoke with emphasis—"no personal penalties, no disciplinary measures." This remark applied particularly, added Mrs. Ward, to the case of Dr. Mivart, which they had just been discussing. How infinitely more point had it to-day even than it had then! Catholicism was in the midst of a great reconstructive movement, and personal penalties and disciplinary measures—as M. Sabatier would tell them—had been raining upon it. Its leaders were silenced, suspended, pursued, but as penalties multiplied Modernism spread."

LETTERS AND ART

CHURCH ABUSES ASSAILED BY THE
STAGE

THE stage has been so often assailed by the church that the time appears to have come for a turning of the tables. A play just produced in Baltimore, called "The Servant in the House," sets out to show that "the church, as at present constituted, is a hollow mockery from foundation to dome, and that if Christ were to be born to-day instead of two thousand years ago, the first people, or rather the only class, he would revile would be the clergy." The church is measured by its own yardstick and found wanting. This, according to the *Baltimore Sun*, is a motif that has been waiting for playwrights, and the wonder is that neither Pinero, Jones, Sudermann, nor Bernard Shaw has grasped it. The author, it may be said, is Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, an Englishman who, like his fellow-countryman, Henry Arthur Jones in his two last plays, has come to America to give his work its initial production. The other *Baltimore* papers, speaking with considerable enthusiasm of the new work, point out its unusual features. For one thing, it has no "love story whatever." Its action, we are told, follows the lines of the old Greek drama in a unity of time and place, and the interest, unaided by dramatic situation in the theatrical sense, says the *Baltimore American*, maintains itself "entirely on idea and character." The influence of Ibsen is naturally apparent. Says the *Baltimore News*:

"The play, which is really an allegory, is full of profound spiritual meaning and is deeply infused with the quality and technic of Ibsen. There are but a few persons around whom the action revolves, and the unities are so far preserved that the story is absolutely continuous. The curtain for each of the four acts falls at a slight climax and is almost instantly raised again without change of scene, and the dialog is resumed. All the familiar devices of the ordinary drama are disregarded. In place of mechanical contrivance we have the conflict of character—war of opposing wills, development of spiritual lessons, and the movement of strange fancies in symbolism. In spite of the exclusion of the accepted methods of traditional playwriting there is a skilfully connected story, and even at the close a surprise; and, still more oddly, considering that this is an Ibsen drama, there is a happy ending."

The course of the story unfolded in this "unconventional" play is set forth by the *Baltimore Sun* in these words:

"The scene is the home of a young English vicar and his wife. Into the home comes 'the servant in the house.' He is introduced as an Indian butler and he performs good service. In reality he is a long-lost brother of the vicar—a bishop from India. The impression is also given, and given directly, that he is the reincarnation of Jesus Christ.

"In the home of the vicar is his niece, the daughter of another long-absent brother, a miserable, drunken specimen of humanity. This representative of Socialism and the dregs of London unexpectedly shows up and incidentally becomes the real 'hero' of the play. He is the 'drain-pipe,' as he says—for there must be drain-pipes—that carries off all doubt and sorrow. He finds the trouble, all the trouble, right under the foundation of the crumbling church. His dramatic description of the cesspool of sham and show and form and creed, and miserable hypocrisy, that he discovers right under the pulpit, makes his parson brother throw off his coat and jerk off his clerical habiliments with disgust.

"I am no longer a preacher, a pretender," he declares. "I am a man. I disown my creeds and my shams. I go to do the work of a man; the work that God has shown me."

"But into the house comes what the 'servant' calls 'the abomination.' He is *James Ponsonby Makeshifte, D.D.*, the Most Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Lancaster—a mighty man in the church. His main object in life, he confesses confidentially, is to swell the ranks of 'The Society for the Promotion and the Preservation of Emoluments of the Clergy.' He is the friend of the

wealthy men and he gets them to dig deep into their pocketbooks. He is scornful of all that is not sanctimonious.

"Do you mean to say I would sit down with a common working-man?" he asks the 'servant.'

"Yes," replies the 'servant.'

"What do you suppose I am?" demands the Bishop.

"A bishop in God's church," replies the 'servant.'

"The Bishop is finally forced to confess that his doctrine, and the secret doctrine of all his profession, is 'to give as little as possible and grab as much as we can.'

"This and other things that crop out so disgust the vicar's wife that finally she determines to stand by her husband, who has been

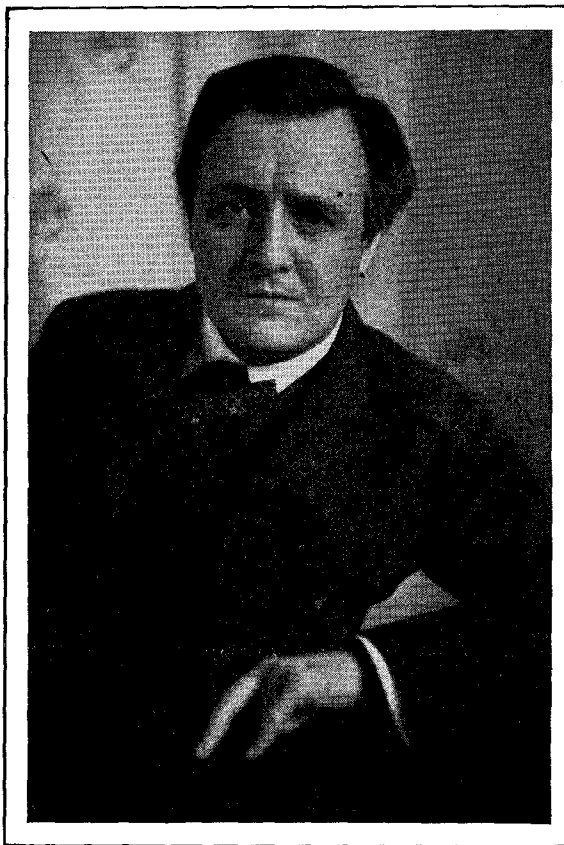


Photo by Alice Boughton.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

The writer of a play just produced whose climax shows a vicar renouncing his church with the declaration that "the church and the clergy are as far from anything that Christ ever intended as Mars is from the earth."

true to himself and thrown off the shackles his church has imposed upon him.

"The 'abomination' is put out of the house; the 'servant' becomes master; the niece rejoices in finding her father the noblest of men in spite of his wretched appearance, and then her father and his brother, the vicar, go forth declaring that they will do their part to show people that the church and the clergy are as far from anything that Christ ever intended as Mars is from the earth."

The play was produced by Henry Miller's new company of associate players and will be seen in several cities before coming to New York. It was received, reports the *Baltimore American*, "with absorbed attention on the part of the audience, and with a genuine enthusiasm which showed the deep impression it had made." The "intensity of grip, which never flagged throughout," is worth considering in a drama that "defied every important tenet of the average managerial idea of a successful play." The company is described as "one of remarkable excellence." Mr. Walter Hampden, formerly with Mme. Nazimova in "The Master Builder," played the title rôle "with impressive dignity, fine reserve force, and an effective note of mysticism in the character." Mr. Tyrone

Power, in the part of the forsaken brother, "displayed some of the finest qualities of histrionic art." Miss Edith Wynn Matthison, wife of the author and well known for her portrayal of "Everyman" in the earlier years of Ben Greet's American tours, "gave a natural and deeply impressive portrayal of the wife." Others in the cast were Arthur Lewis, Charles Dalton, Galwey Herbert, and Miss Mabel Moore.

WHY WE LIKE WHAT WE LIKE

THE "personal note" which has made journalism into the thing of abhorrence or of envy according to the taste and temperament of the judge, has also come to dominate our standards of criticism. It shows itself as a "spirit of rebellion against authority," we are told by Mr. R. A. Scott-James, in a recent English work called "Modernism and Romance." Modernism, it must be explained, is not to be taken here in the special theological meaning which it has lately acquired. It stands for the spirit that pervades the literature of the present day, and one of the strident notes of this spirit is the personal tone. So "exaggerated and fanatical" has the personal note shown itself in its rebellion against authority, the writer points out, that "critics of the old school declare that the British public has lost its capacity of appreciation, its standards, its sensitiveness to form." The modern critic, we are told, generally reminds himself that everything has been said about a given subject that can be said; that, if it be a man of letters, his life has been written and his books all edited, that "the principles of his art, his influence upon his contemporaries, to say nothing of his final place in literature, have all been determined with unerring precision." In fact, this supposed critic goes on to reflect, "there is nothing about him which remains unknown, excepting one thing—how he happens to affect me. But as that is something quite different from anything that any one has ever mentioned, and to me it seems the one thing about him which matters, I propose to write a book about him." Mr. Scott-James speaks about this self-centering habit thus:

"The introspective habit of modern writers, the tendency to look upon their own emotions and to reveal them, has led to an intensely personal quality in criticism as well as in art, and sometimes to a contemptuous deviation from fixed artistic standards. There is no dogma about art from which some reputable critic does not dissent; there is probably no masterpiece in literature which does not bore and even irritate some person usually sensitive to literary charm. The author, the critic, and the general reader, confronted with an ever growing range of interests and accessible books, are thrown back upon themselves and the tastes which individual circumstances, and not general principles, have created in them. Literary values have altered. There was a time when a book would be weighed and precisely assessed in the formal, quasi-technical language of elegant literary circles—the only circles in which books were read. Fanny Burney would quote the formal approval or disapproval of Dr. Johnson; Mrs. Vesey would quote Mrs. Montague; all would quote some traditional phrase of Pope or Addison; and when once the little world of readers was supposed to have made up its mind, it was heresy or ignorance to disagree. At the present day, on the contrary, there is a flood of conflicting opinions, not as of old upon theology, but upon literature and all the arts. *Quot homines tot sententiae*. The more unorthodox the opinion, the more 'original' and 'clever' it is held to be. There is no aspect of truth too one-sided, no paradox too startling, to win the applause of a proudly divided multitude. And the reason of this change is that literature has been democratized; it has been disseminated among widely differing classes of the community, the majority of which care for books just so far as they prove agreeable to the individual tastes of themselves, the readers. And this tendency, starting among uneducated, informal readers, has spread upward to the educated and even the learned. The literary values have altered, so that most people no longer ask whether this or that work conforms to the standards set up by the classics of the language, but

whether it stimulates them as individuals, whether it finds a response in their own possibly misshapen emotional fabric—whether, in fact, it *matters* to them."

The writer appears to think that "we are passing through a period of transition which seems to promise compensations." He points out that probably "the Americans" were the first "to emphasize the importance of this personal, subjective quality in literature." Emerson and Walt Whitman are mentioned as the forerunners, while John Burroughs is quoted as saying that "the crying want always is for new, fresh power to break up the old verdicts and opinions, and set all afloat again." Mr. Scott-James writes:

"In a recent article in *The Albany Review* (London) Mr. Edward Carpenter pointed out the transitional character of that phase of morality which passes muster to-day; the old religious tenets which we profess to hold, the moral shibboleths which we still pronounce, the whole ethical code upon which society is supposed to be based, all are inadequate to real goodness of life and conduct. The time has come, he seems to say, when the just man should abandon childish codes and live according to the justice of his own ideals. And can we not see a similar evolution in the feeling for things beautiful? Just as authority has been undermined in religion and morals, so too in art. The old accepted standards can not satisfy a changing age, wherein the individual searches on all sides for some means of self-expression, no matter what it is, if only he can convince the world of that atom of truth for which he stands."

BEETHOVEN'S ORCHESTRATION

THE musical fad of the hour is for "orchestration." Composers whose works do not present a sufficient complexity in this respect are voted as tiresome and old fogies. Mr. Henderson, musical critic of *The Sun* (New York), even mentions "a local composer" who was eager to spend two or three years in Europe studying instrumentation with Richard Strauss and then to reorchestrate Beethoven's fifth symphony. Mr. Henderson thinks the result would be interesting chiefly for proving "that Beethoven's instrumentation was precisely the right thing for Beethoven's melodic and harmonic idiom." And his further dictum that "the color must fit the drawing" reminds one of the current objections that are being raised to the rewriting, by the author himself, of the earlier novels of Henry James. Mr. James might be said to be fired with the mistaken desire to "reorchestrate" his works. Mr. Henderson observes in the New York *Sun* of March 8 that "music-lovers who are really desirous of comprehending how music is made, can not do better than spend some of their days and nights over the scores of Beethoven, while young composers eager to scale instrumental heights and flash the orchestral lightnings of Berlioz, Wagner, and Strauss should remember that all three of these masters learned their business from the composer of the ninth symphony." He proceeds:

"There is not a little misconception in regard to orchestration. Those who have not grasped the philosophy of orchestral coloring fancy that the richer the instrumental scheme the better the result. The truth is that the color must fit the drawing. It would be ruinous to apply a Turner color scheme to a Jules Dupré, just as it would be to apply Pompeian tints to a Louis XIV. decoration. In music form and the method of expression were for so many years the outcome of a normal progress in the development of the art that the instrumental language of a period was simply a ramification of the general growth. The search after color specialty in instrumentation did not enter the realm of music till after the era of Beethoven. It never occurred to that master to paint for paint's sake. He was altogether absorbed in the expression of his ideal.

"He was content to accept the orchestra of Haydn as he found it. He began by using it as Haydn and Mozart had used it, and he found his point of departure not in a desire for variety of instrumental effect but in the pressing need of a larger expressional

apparatus. It was indeed something of this sort that brought the first order out of the primeval instrumental chaos. Viols, bassoons, schalméis (ancestors of the clarinet), horns, trumpets, kettle-drums, and other instruments afterward used in the orchestra

were known in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but there were no organizations of them."

With Haydn and Mozart, it is said, we find ourselves in the presence of the modern orchestra in its elementary state. Beethoven's treatment "showed a real and important advance, tho in his earlier works he followed the methods of his predecessors." When a musician writes a four-part chord, remarks Mr. Henderson, he usually has to repeat one of the notes, and thus he introduces the octave. "If he writes a succession of such chords he is likely to find himself writing



WILLIAM J. HENDERSON,

Who advises music-lovers to spend their days and nights over the scores of Beethoven if they wish to understand how music is made.

octave progressions." Beethoven, on the other hand, this critic reminds us, wrote, from his very earliest period, "in four real parts," and "he showed such skill and scholarship in doing it that he kept the commandments of the old theorists." We read further:

"Solidity is one of the most vital elements of Beethoven's treatment of the orchestra, and no student of score can afford to neglect careful examination of his methods of writing for both wind and strings. His reticence in the use of brass ought to afford many suggestions to the young composer of to-day, incited as he is by the methods of some of his contemporaries to all sorts of extravagance for the sake of glaring color. It will be noted that Beethoven's writing is rarely muddy. It is almost always beautifully transparent. The solidity of it is like that of heavy plate-glass.

"In studying Beethoven scores, too, one finds that he understood the individuality of the instruments. His examination of the works of his predecessors had not been in vain. Only the voice of the flute could have sung the gay and innocent rejoicing of the famous solo in the 'Lenore,' No. 3, overture. Only the oboe could have intoned appropriately the wonderful fermata in the fifth symphony.

"His employment of the violas and 'cellos in unison to introduce the theme of the slow movement of the fifth was new and striking. On the other hand he found entirely new uses for the double basses and he demanded of the players of these instruments technical skill far beyond anything required in the music of Haydn and Mozart.

"In his treatment of the string choir as a whole he aimed at the same solidity and nobility of tone that we find in his writing for the wind. Of the airy lightness, the gossamer shimmering that glitters through the compositions of later masters, such as that found in Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' one finds little trace in the orchestral music of Beethoven. That style of scoring would not have been consistent with the character of his thoughts. . . .

"The orchestra as Beethoven left it is the foundation of every assemblage required by the contemporaneous composers. The extension of the limits has been along the lines laid down by him, except in certain requirements of Wagner, and these may be set aside as being of a wholly special nature. When Wagner asked for tenor tubas in his 'Ring' dramas he did so for a purpose purely theatrical. . . . The extension of the clarinet force by the introduction of the bass clarinet, which was first used in operatic scores, has been along the lines laid down by Beethoven and somewhat more definitely indicated by Weber's new and eloquent uses of the low tones of the soprano clarinet."

MARION CRAWFORD'S FIRST BOOK

THE story of Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs" and how it came to be written is an interesting chapter in the tale of "literary beginnings." The famous American novelist met his man in India, but "in reality it happened to be a Mr. Jacobs." So Mr. Horace T. Carpenter informs us in *The Sunday Magazine* (New York, March 8). Marion Crawford, it seems, chose his career quite by chance, after having given, in his youth, much serious attention to the study of language, philosophy, mathematics, and engineering. He went to India to study Hindustani and Sanskrit, and drifted into newspaper work as the result of a failure in necessary supplies. Mr. Jacobs, or "Mr. Isaacs," was encountered at Simla and, according to Mr. Crawford, "looked like an Italian; but he was evidently a Mohammedan, for he regularly read his Koran." He proved a wonder for character study, but Mr. Crawford had no thought then of making a book out of him. Events sent the young American newspaper man back to Italy, his birthplace and the home of his father, Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. Later he sailed for America on a tramp steamer that consumed five weeks on the voyage and almost ended in shipwreck, and found himself in New York, aged twenty-seven, and his future still undecided. The decision appears to have been made for him by his uncle, Sam Ward, known in the earlier New York day as an "author, traveler, linguist, *bon vivant* and *bon raconteur*, famous for his



F. MARION CRAWFORD

In the garden of his house at Sorrento, Italy, where he writes in the summer. The tablet over the fountain to which Mr. Crawford points bears a verse in Greek, beautiful in form and sentiment, which the novelist's wife composed and had cut in the tablet as a birthday thought for her husband.

entertainments, with their surprises of original and delicate dishes." The story is continued in these words:

"Mr. Crawford had seen a great deal of Sam Ward since he had bade farewell to the tramp steamer; but it was a night to be remembered (May 5, 1882), when at the invitation of this uncle they dined together at the New York Club, then facing on Madison

Square. That the terrapin was the real diamond back, that each individual dish had the earmark of genius stamped on it, will be believed by those who remember Mr. Ward's little dinners. While smoking, stories were exchanged. Theosophy, Buddhism, India, had been discusst. Then the author told his uncle of the diamond merchant, Mr. Jacobs, whom he had met in India, up at Simla.

"The romance of the whole thing so imprest Mr. Ward that he said 'That is a good two-part magazine story. You must write it out immediately.'

"He took me round to his apartment in Clinton Place," the author relates, "and that night I began to write the story of 'Mr. Isaacs.' I kept at it from day to day, getting more interested in the work as I proceeded, and from time to time would read a chapter to my uncle. When I got through the original story I was so amused with the writing of it that I thought I might as well make 'Mr. Isaacs' fall in love with an English girl, and then I kept on writing to see what would happen. By and by I remembered a mysterious Buddhist whom I had met in India, and so I introduced him to complicate matters still further. I went to Newport to visit my aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, when I was in the midst of the story, and continued it there."

"It was at his aunt's house that he finished the last chapter of 'Mr. Isaacs,' on June 13, 1882. His uncle appeared at that time, heard the remainder of the story, and undertook to find a publisher, which he soon did, in the publishing-house of the Macmillans. He was well acquainted with the elder George Brett of that firm, who forwarded the manuscript to the London house, where it was immediately accepted. And continuously to this day Mr. Crawford's books both in England and America bear the Macmillan imprint.

"The success that immediately followed the publication of 'Mr. Isaacs' was a huge surprize to the author, and it opened a pathway in life which he had never dreamed of finding or following. He tells how in order to secure an English as well as an American copyright on the day of publication, it was necessary for him to be on English soil; that he had gone to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and while there had finished 'Dr. Claudius'; that on his return to Boston just before Christmas, having heard nothing from his publishers in the interval, he was almost overwhelmed on stepping from the train to find the newsstands plastered with huge posters announcing 'Mr. Isaacs.'"

SHAKESPEARE'S ROYALTIES

THE man who has proclaimed himself "better than Shakespeare" is taught something about his "effrontery" by a writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—presumably Mr. Watterson. In order to show this "literary mountebank" (who is not named but is indicated as one whose "eccentric acrobatics" have held the eye and compelled the laughter of the reading and play-going world for a little while") the value of Shakespeare, this writer tries to estimate the great Elizabethan in purely commercial terms. Recalling Colonel Ingersoll's tribute to the man who left to us "the richest legacy of all the countless dead," this writer remarks that it is not probable that he was thinking of the value of the life-work of William Shakespeare in sordid dollars and cents. "Yet a glance at the figures showing the present annual sale of the works of Shakespeare will readily prove that had Colonel Ingersoll been addressing an audience composed of captains of industry and high financiers, his statement might have been taken literally as a demonstrable truth." This is how the case is proven:

"According to figures published by the Washington *Herald*, there are approximately 3,000,000 copies of the complete works of Shakespeare sold annually. A popular novel that reaches a sale of a half-million in a period of several years is a phenomenal success. If 'the estate of William Shakespeare' were drawing to-day royalties upon his plays of \$1 on each copy of his complete works the income would be \$3,000,000 annually, or much more than a brilliant writer of popular fiction is able to earn in a lifetime of productivity. And it must be borne in mind that a royalty of \$1 on a copy of Shakespeare, even at the price at which it is possible to sell his plays when there is no copyright upon them, and any publisher may sell them for a mere profit upon the paper and

printing, would be a ridiculously small royalty as compared to the rates secured by modern authors. To estimate the stupendous fortune that would have accrued from royalties upon the works of Shakespeare, had they been sold under copyrights from the time of their production until now, would stagger the brain of a statistician.

"Without bothering with figures it is plain that the works of Shakespeare, considered merely as an article of barter, have a value in money that places their author—as poor as he was—at the head of the world's list of individual producers of wealth.

"The vast sum represented by the total sales of Shakespeare's work, still selling at the rate of 3,000,000 copies a year, constitutes, so far as it can be exprest in millions of dollars, the value of the legacy left by William Shakespeare to the world.

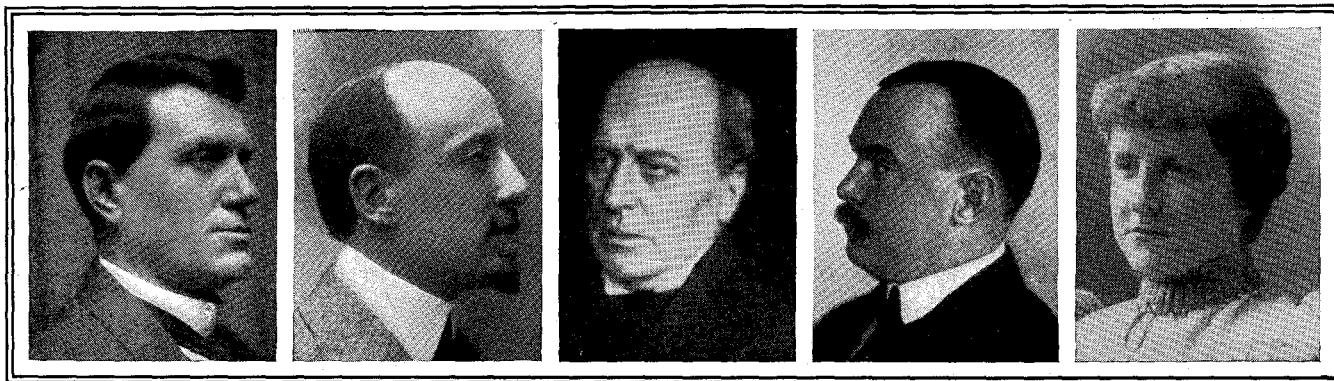
"Colonel Ingersoll, in searching for phrases in which to express his extravagant admiration of the man whose brain he declared 'an intellectual ocean whose waves touched all the shores of thought,' did not overestimate, or estimate, or even indicate the enormous actual value of 'the treasures of the rarest soul that ever lived and loved and wrought of words the pictures, robes, and gems of thought.'"

JOURNALISM AND POLITICAL AMBITION

CAN an editor under any circumstances accept public office? Such is the question put by Col. George Harvey in his Bromley lecture at Yale University March 11. His answer is in the negative. If the editor does not free his mind from any thought or hope of such preferment, the speaker goes on to say, "his avowed purpose is not his true one, his policy is one of deceit in pursuance of an unannounced end; his guidance is untrustworthy, his calling that of a teacher false to his disciples for personal advantage, his conduct a gross betrayal not only of public confidence, but also of the faith of every true journalist jealous of a profession which should be of the noblest and farthest removed from base uses in the interest of selfish men." The speaker adduces the following as the "one conceivable conclusion in logic or in morals":

"That true journalism and the politics that seeks personal advancement are not and cannot be made cooperative; from the radical difference in their very natures and the impossibility of reconciling what should be the idealism of the one with the practicalism of the other, they must be essentially antagonistic. That in fact they are is evident. The chief, if not indeed the sole, aim of the politician is to win the favor of the majority. To achieve this purpose he does no scruple; in the language of his craft, he 'keeps his ear to the ground,' and the magnitude of his success is measured by the shrewdness with which he divines popular tendencies sufficiently in advance of their general manifestation to appear to be the leader of a movement to establish newly discovered principles rather than as a skilful conjecturer of evanescent popular whims. It follows necessarily that the journal animated by any other than a like motive, that is, the desire to profit from pandering to mobilized selfishness, is so hateful to the aspiring politician that in his view it must be discredited. Hence the frequency and virulence of assaults upon newspapers which for one reason or another dissent from views exprest by politicians, sometimes no doubt in sincerity, but always in hope of currying public favor. The reasoning of such a journal is seldom combated; a mere questioning of its motives is deemed and generally is found to be vastly more efficacious. So it often happens in even these enlightened days that a newspaper undergoing no change in control may to-day be pronounced patriotic and devoted to the cause of the people and to-morrow be denounced as a servant of special interests and an enemy of the country, in precise accord with its defense or criticism of political measures and men.

"One of our most conspicuous statesmen—if the term, despite its apparent obsolescence, may still be applied to the holder of a high public office—recently declared that the sole mission of journalism is to detect and encourage popular tendencies. In truth, such a conception is the basest imaginable, but it is the politician's and probably always will be. Nor can we honestly deny that it is the easier and likely to prove more profitable and more comfortable."



ALFRED O. CROZIER.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

HENRY JAMES.

HARRY ORCHARD.

MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. *Ten to Seventeen: A Boarding-School Diary*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Bates, Lindon W. *Retrieval at Panama*. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 554. New York: The Technical Literature Co.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the Late Lord Acton, LL.D. Edited by Ward, A. W., Litt.D., Prothero, G. W., Litt.D., Leathes, Stanley, M.A. Volume V. *The Age of Louis XIV.* 8vo, pp. xxxii-971. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4 net.

Cameron, Margaret. *The Cat and the Canary*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 62. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Crockett, S. R. *The Iron Lord*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Empire Book Co.

Crozier, Alfred O. *The Magnet: A Romance of the Battles of Modern Giants*. Illustrated by Wallace Morgan. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Crozier, in the form of a story, has aimed to make understandable to the popular mind the baser methods of "high finance." His personal familiarity with those methods becomes at once obvious to the reader. His moral purpose in exposing financial iniquities in high places is deep-seated and throughout the story it remains pervasive.

The volume has made a notable impression on reviewers. *The Free Press* of Detroit says the main theme is "treated with an abandon that makes Mr. Lawson's 'Frenzied Finance' seem mild as milk." *The American* of Baltimore discovers in its lightest touches "a foil to its gravity," but it "is sure to awaken interest and pique the attention of those who are close to the street." "One of the most powerful romances which have lately appeared," are the words which *The North American* of Philadelphia applies to it, while *The American* of Baltimore describes it as "teeming with the electric thrill of the last sensation in high finance and corporate boodling," adding that it "is argument in flesh and blood, logic in action, conviction upon the anvil." Other reviewers deal more especially with the interest of the book as a story pure and simple.

D'Annunzio, Gabriele. *The Daughter of Jorio: A Pastoral Tragedy*. Translated from the Italian by Charlotte Porter, Pietro Isola, and Alice Henry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxxvii-208. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Day, James Roscoe. *The Raid on Prosperity*. 12mo, pp. ix-351. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

Dodd, William E., Ph.D. *Jefferson Davis*. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 396. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.25 net.

Dodd, Anna Bowman. *On the Knees of the Gods*. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Dodge, Theodore Ayrault. *Napoleon: A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the Peninsular War to the End of the Russian Campaign. With a Detailed Account of the Napoleonic Wars. Volumes III.-IV.* Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv-747, ix-808. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net per volume.

Dumas, Alexandre. *My Memoirs*. Translated by E. M. Waller. With an Introduction by Andrew Lang. Vol. III. 1826-30. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xii-543. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Flammarion, Camille. *Mysterious Psychic Forces*. An account of the author's investigations in psychical research, together with those of other European savants. 8vo, pp. xxiv-466. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50 net.

Here is another of those argument-provoking books about the Occult. It comes to us with the authority of a distinguished name, for, in spite of Professor Scripture's excommunication from the scientifically elect of all those who are interested in "table-turnings, table-movings," etc., Camille Flammarion is no ordinary man. It has, too, the stamp of scientific judgment and critical experience. Just now when another prominent scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, is telling us that "On the question of the life hereafter the excavators are engaged in boring a tunnel from the opposite ends. Amid the roar of the water and the other noises, we are beginning to hear the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side,"—such a book, from such a writer, is more than interesting. It is timely.

The book deals with experiments made by the author and others upon Eusapia Palidino, an Italian woman. These experiments include the movement of objects without visible contact, imprints in plastic material without visible contact, apparitions of human forms in the presence of subject, experimenters, and others, etc., and were performed under conditions of scientific control. The results, many of which were recorded by photograph, are inexplicable and astounding, from any orthodox standpoint of physics or psychology. Besides these experiments, the author gives an exhaustive analysis of the investigations of Count de Gasparin, Professor Thury, the Dialectical Society of London, and Professor Crookes. From the mass of facts and inferences thus submitted he draws the following conclusions:

1. The soul exists as a real entity independent of the body.
2. It is endowed with faculties still unknown to science.
3. It is able to act at a distance, without the intervention of the senses.

The author ends the book with these words: "I may sum up the whole matter with the single statement that there exists in nature, in myriad activity, a *psychic element* the essential nature of which is still hidden from us. I shall be happy, for my part, if I have helped to establish . . . the above important principle, exclusively based upon the scientific verification of

certain phenomena studied by the experimental method." And the reader must admit, whatever his prejudices or presuppositions, that, taking Professor Flammarion's book as an honest record of long and careful scientific study, which it is entitled to be considered, it amply sustains the author's conclusions.

Fletcher, Horace. *Optimism: A Real Remedy*. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 78. Chicago: A. M. McClurg & Co.

Fessenden, Francis. *Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden*. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5 net.

It has been said that history consists of the biographies of leading men, and this is certainly true with regard to the volumes before us. They cast a new light upon that period of American history when the Republic encountered and weathered the stormiest crisis of her existence. In this experience Mr. Fessenden played a very important part. He was one of the animating, stimulating spirits of his day. Socrates likened himself to the gadfly whose sting acts like a spur on the flank of the sluggish horse. In some ways William Pitt Fessenden acted as this spur. From his entrance into the United States Senate, 1854, until his death he was the life of party politics in Washington. As an antislavery agitator he was one of the trusted supporters of Lincoln, but his genius and ability were more fully demonstrated during the dark financial days when he succeeded Chase as Secretary of the Treasury. It may be said of him as it was said of Alexander Hamilton that "he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet." His work during the reconstruction period was equally effective.

As a debater he was unrivaled, and with fearless invective and the employment of biting personalities this "Rupert of debate" commanded the attention of a body which could not but acknowledge the fearless honesty, the acuteness and oratorical resource of the Senator from Maine. Even Senator Sumner, the most fastidious of classicists, while saying of Fessenden that "his peculiar talent is controversial," was bound to add that "he is accurate in speech and logical in form." All the "personalities" with which Sumner charged him were clothed in terms of almost elegance, and perhaps for that very reason were the more effective. This "safe and trusted leader of the Senate," as Senator Ross styled him, did not shrink from defying public opinion in declaring for the acquittal of President Johnson. "Senator Fessenden," writes his biographer, "gray

and worn, standing as he heard the question, 'Mr. Senator Fessenden, how say you? Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of the high misdemeanor as charged in this article?' answered with a clear and even voice, 'Not guilty.'" Speaking afterward of what he called "this impeachment folly," he observed in a letter to a friend, "The sober truth is, there is no decent ground for an impeachment, and the people were goaded to madness by bad and weak men."

The literary form and method of this work mark it as a real addition to the historic literature of the country. The biographer keeps close to his subject, whose utterances in debate and in correspondence constitute the staple element of the book. Mr. Francis Fessenden has well followed the example of such French political writers as Gabriel Hanotaux, and without eulogy or interpreting comment has wisely left one of the foremost statesmen of his day to speak for himself.

Greenwood, William, M.A., Ph.D. Horace: The Greatest of Lyric Poets. An Account of His Life; A Translation in Prose or Verse of the best of all his Writings; An Explanation of his Metres; An Estimate of his Qualities and Perennial Influence. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 128. Des Moines, Ia.: William Greenwood.

Hardy, Rev. E. J., M.A. John Chinaman at Home: Sketches of Men, Manners, and Things in China. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Howe, E. W. Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 375-312. Topeka, Kans.: Crane & Co. \$2.

Mr. Howe made the conventional trip, but he has written an unconventional book about it. His notes were set down from day to day as he journeyed toward the setting sun. They have distinct vitality, unusual humor, and are always interesting, not alone for the information conveyed, but as an expression of an interesting personality. Mr. Howe has put himself into his book, which is what all writers do when they write successfully.

Hutton, Edward. Florence, and the Cities of Northern Tuscany, with Genoa. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-436. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

Huxley, T. H. Aphorisms and Reflections from the Works of. Selected by Henrietta Huxley. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. vii-200. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1 net.

Isham, Frederic S. The Lady of the Mount. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 389. Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Jacobus, Melancthon Williams, D.D. [Editor.] Roman Catholic and Protestant Bibles Compared. The Gould Prize Essays. 12mo, pp. xiii-361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

James, Henry. The Novels and Tales of. New York edition. In 23 volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907.

There are readers, not a few, who have come too late upon the scene to have been able to gather one by one as they have appeared since 1875 the novels of Henry James. The search for some of the earlier volumes, now become rare, may have been to some a fascinating pursuit, but one to be rewarded only after patient and persistent endeavor. Such a story as the "Princess Casamassima" is almost beyond the hope of finding, while others are only a little less difficult of discovery in the dusty accumulations of the second-hand bookstore. To all such then, and doubtless to many others, the new subscription edition embracing the output of Mr. James's various publishers is a real boon. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the lover of a great writer's work than the fine, ample, and dignified volumes that make up this edition. The type, in the first place, is beautifully simple and clear, the paper of agree-

able texture with the "intimate" connotation of the author's own initials as a water-mark, the binding bare and unadorned save for a simple monogram. The initial volume contains a fine portrait of Mr. James; the others, it is promised, will present as frontispieces "portraits of some scene, situation, view, edifice, or monument actually existing and more or less completely representative of the local of the text." All these are specimens of the work of that sensitive artist-photographer, Alvin L. Coburn.

There are, to be sure, some features of this new edition that bid fair to cause quietude to some readers—particularly to those whose devotion to the "earlier" James has not persisted through the later phases of his stylistic development. At the very outset of this new enterprise Mr. James warns his readers that he will continue the practise, already inaugurated in a recent reissue of early studies under the title "English Hours," to "rewrite a sentence or a passage on judging it susceptible of a better turn." In doing this he is not without warrant in illustrious example. There is, it is argued in the present case, an advantage to be gained from such a practise in the greater sense of unity the entire body of work will present. This is denying, of course, the interest of the historical sense which work, on the whole so admittedly various as that of this writer, offers in an engaging volume to those curious in following its signs. Earlier devotees may protest; but the new recruits, as well as those who have marched shoulder to shoulder with the author from his earliest days, who have at the same time become inured to the rigors of the later novels, will probably not mind the changes. It must be confessed that in the six volumes already issued the alterations in style do not in the least bristle before the casual eye. What is most apparent is that in the conversations of his people moving through the histories of "Roderick Hudson"; of Christopher Newman, "The American"; of Isabel Archer of "The Portrait"; of the captivating "Princess," there has appeared a greater sense of colloquialism. People are made to convey more the impression of life than of books, a difference that marks the predominant trait of Mr. James's later writing. His style has partaken in later years of the qualities of spoken diction.

There remains to mention the feature of highest value that the new edition presents. This is the series of prefaces in which is presented the germ of the story, the process of its growth and the environment that offered favoring aids to its furtherance. So rich and suggestive are the little essays presented in the volumes already published that the future positively hangs weighted with rich promise as the procession of volumes approaches. Here already is earnest of an *apologia* of the novelist's art such as no one else has ever given. It is a high privilege to be admitted into the workshop of the novelist and be shown how the work of fabrication was accomplished; it is even more a matter of our good fortune to hear the artificer, from the serene plane of expert and multiplied experience, discourse, quite objectively, of the degrees of success or failure which he conceives his offspring to exhibit even while he withholds himself from no sentiment of regard due to parent-

hood. The same principles which Mr. James has discuss in his other critical writing now take on an unwonted intensity and intimacy. They furnish the key to the whole admirable work he has accomplished; and show it as a goodly structure, reared upon a coherent plan, the years have been expended in the fashioning of it.

Jerrold, Walter. Highways and Byways in Kent. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix-447. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

Jones, Francis Arthur. Thomas Alva Edison: Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-362. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2 net.

Jordan, David Starr. [Editor.] The California Earthquake of 1906. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv-369. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

Kelly, Edmond. The Elimination of the Tramp by the Introduction into America of the Labor Colony System already proved Effective in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, with the modifications thereof necessary to adapt this system to American conditions. 12mo, pp. xxii-111. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1 net.

King, General Charles. To the Front: A Sequel to Cadet Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.

Lake, Kirsopp. The Historical Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. 12mo, pp. viii-291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Lucas, E. V. [Editor.] Another Book of Verses for Children. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii-431. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. Seraphica: A Romance. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

McCormick, Frederick. The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia. 2 vols. 8vo. Outing Publishing Co. \$6.

This is certainly a history of the late struggle between Russia and Japan which for accuracy and authenticity may rank perhaps with Kinglake's "Crimean War," notwithstanding the imaginative charm and exquisite style which belongs to the author of "Eothen." Mr. McCormick, in fact, had advantages to which Kinglake could lay no claim. He was with the Russian Army from the outset of the struggle. He was actually an eye-witness of the bloodiest scenes in the campaign. He heard the first shot fired at Port Arthur, and at the battles of Mukden and Liau-Yang was on the firing-line. As representative of the Associated Press he was given every opportunity of meeting such men and witnessing such incidents as no other non-combatant could possibly have come across. He is, moreover, not only a clever writer, but an artist, and his own sketches are among the most interesting illustrations of this brilliant work. Many of them were taken on the field of battle, and besides them are photographs, maps, and diagrams such as render the book one of the most complete records of a bloody and difficult campaign that have ever been published. The illustrations, indeed, are wonderful, and the whole work is a credit both to the author and his publishers.

Marchmont, Arthur W. The Man Who was Dead. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Mitchell, Evelyn Groesbeeck. Mosquito Life: The habits and life-cycles of the known mosquitoes of the United States; methods for their control; and keys for easy identification of the species in their various stages. An account based on the investigations of the late James William Dupree, M.D., Surgeon-General of Louisiana, and upon original observations by the writer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv-281. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Munn, Charles Clark. Boyhood Days on the Farm: A Story for Young and Old Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-403. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Murphy, Thomas D. British Highways and Byways from a Motor Car: Being a Record of a Five-thousand-mile Tour in England, Wales, and Scotland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: L. C. Page. \$3 net.

Mylne, Louis George, M.A., D.D. Missions to Hindus: A Contribution to the Study of Missionary

Methods. 12mo, pp. viii-189. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Neff, Elizabeth. Altars to Mammon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Nietzsche, Friedrich. Beyond Good and Evil. Prelude to a Philosophy of the Future. Authorized Translation by Helen Zimmern. 12mo, pp. xv-268. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Norton, Roy. The Vanishing Fleet. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Orchard, Harry. The Confession and Autobiography of. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv-255. New York: The McClure Co.

Pais, Ettore. Ancient Italy: Historical and Geographical Investigations in Central Italy, Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Sardinia. Translated from the Italian by C. Densmore Curtis. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv-441. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$5 net.

Persona. [Pen name.] A New Gospel. 12mo, pp. vi-88. New York: A. Fassler.

Phillipotts, Eden. The Mother of the Man. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 455. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Poor, Charles Lane. The Solar System: A Study of Recent Observations. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x-310. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2 net.

Porter, Mary Winearls. What Rome Was Built With. A Description of the Stones Employed in Ancient Times for its Building and Decoration. 16mo, pp. viii-108. New York: Henry Frowde.

Rosenkrantz, Baron Palle. The Magistrate's Own Case. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: The McClure Co.

Rosenthal, Herman. Translated from the Russian and Edited by. Memoirs of a Russian Governor, Prince Serge Dmitriyevich Urussov. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. vii-180. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50 net.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Compiled by. Through Italy with the Poets. 12mo, pp. xviii-429. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$2 net.

Scott, E. F. The Apologetic of the New Testament. 12mo, pp. vii-258. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Scott, Mary Augusta. Edited, with Introduction and Notes by. The Essays of Francis Bacon. 12mo, pp. cii-293. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Smith, J. Russell. The Story of Iron and Steel. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xi-193. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents net.

Spears, John R. A History of the United States Navy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-334. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Stearns, Frank Preston. The Life and Public Services of George Luther Stearns. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-401. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2 net.

Steiner, Bernard C. The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry, Secretary of War under Washington and Adams. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 640. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Co. \$6 net.

Stimson, Frederick Jesup. The American Constitution: The National Powers, The Rights of the States, The Liberties of the People. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Walsh, James I. The Thirteenth Greatest of Centuries. With illustrations. 8vo, pp. 436. New York: Catholic Summer School Press. \$2.50.

The thirteenth century is entitled to be called the greatest of centuries, according to Dr. Walsh, because the most important universities of Europe were then founded. The preparatory schools of the period were also numerous and were as well attended as the colleges. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of that era was the wonderful outburst of artistic production. Painting, sculpture, and building took on their peculiar Christian manifestation. The cathedrals of Italy and France were built, and the work of wood-carving and glass-painting arrived at a perfection never since excelled. As an interesting and accurate account of medievalism, with its intensity, its enthusiasm, its devotion, as well as its narrowness and exclusiveness, this volume may be read with pleasure and profit.

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CURRENT POETRY

Ode on Cecil Rhodes.

BY FRANCIS THOMPSON.

The following selection from Thompson's ode was first published in the London *Academy* in 1902, after the death of Rhodes. The lines, says the *New York Evening Post*, "are not without timely significance in view of present South-African politics":

They that mis-said
This man yet living, praise him dead.
And I too praise, yet not the baser things
Wherewith the market and the tavern rings.
Not that high things for gold,
He held, were bought and sold,
That statecraft's means approved are by the end;
Not for all which commands
The loud world's clapping hands.
To which cheap press and cheaper patriots bend;
But for the dreams,
For those impossible gleams
He half made possible, for that he was
Visioner of vision in a most sordid day:
This draws
Back to me song long alien and astray.
In dreams what did he not,
Wider than his wide deeds? In dreams he wrought
What the old world's long livers must in act forego.
From the Zambesi to the Limpopo
He the many-lingued land
Took with his large compacted hand
And prest into a nation: thwart the accursed
And lion-larumed ways,
Where the lean-fingered Thirst
Wrings at the throat, and Famine strips the bone;
A tawny land with sun at sullen gaze,
And all above a cope of heated stone;
He heard the shirted miner's rough halloo
Call up, the mosqued Cairene; harkened clear
The Cairene's far-off summons sounding through
The sea's long noises to the Capeman's ear.

—Reprinted in *The Bibelot* (March).

The Old Woman.

BY GERTRUDE E. KING.

My neighbor's girl is a snow-white bride,
Her frock's as white as my hair,
And her little head bends 'neath her bridal wreath
As low as mine's bowed with care;
Her eyes are dimmed by her misty veil,
And dim are mine, too, with tears,
Her lover stands by and he whispers low—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be good to the little white wife,
Late come her woman's dole—
My man he sleeps in the clear green sea,
O God, be good to his soul!

My neighbor's wife lies still and pale,
But her smiling eyes are wide,
For a little head nests at her curving breast
Her tender heart beside;
And little she recks of her woman's pain,
Awaited with woman's fears,
As her man-child stirs in his rosy sleep—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be kind to the rosy child,
Late come his mother's dole—
The clover grows over my baby's head—
O God, keep safe his soul!

My neighbor's hands fold close the cross
That lies on his quiet breast,
The candles gleam at his head and his feet,
And the priest prays long for his rest.
The din of the noisy world without
Rolls over his patient ears
To break on my waiting aching heart—
Oh, long are the weary years!
O God, be good to the toiling man,
Short be his cleansing dole—
My heart's apart from this weary earth,
O God, call home my soul!

—*Appleton's Magazine* (April).

Half-Friendship.

BY WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Oh, this half-friendship! how I hate the thing—
Giving so little, promising so much,
Professing, never doing—there's the sting—
A false-faced weaking—I'll have none of such!

True friendship is a perfect, priceless gem.
Its greatest glory is its flawlessness.
My friends must give to me, as I to them,
Their best or nothing—I'll accept no less.

I want the perfect music, or no song;
I want the perfect love, or none at all;
Right is not right when coupled with a wrong;
Sweet is not sweet when touched with taint of gall.

The forger's gilded coin lacks gold's true ring,
And this half-friendship—how I hate the thing!
—*The Overland Monthly* (March).

A Question.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

The New-year comes with her radiant face,
Clad in white, like a waiting bride—
But she brings no word through the empty space,
No message has reached me since you died.

Was Death Life's ending, or did you go
To a realm so vast, and a task so high,
That you have forgotten this world below,
Where Life is a Dream, and the Dreamers die?

Shall I know, some day, when a cold, still hand
Leads me, in my turn, from this transient sphere,
And guides me on to that Unseen Land,
Why you were taken, and I left here?

—*Harper's Magazine* (March).

PERSONAL

The Watch-Dog of Ellis Island.—An immigrant by the name of Robert Watchorn, who a number of years ago landed at Castle Garden with just ten dollars in his pocket, is now the Commissioner of Immigration at the port he entered. In writing of this man's remarkable career, a contributor to *Human Life* (March) gives the following interesting account. As he tells it:

He started in as a coal-miner, and rose successively to the positions of Secretary of the United Mine Workers, General Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania, Immigrant Inspector at New York, and Commissioner of the Canadian Ports. Three years ago he was appointed New York Head Commissioner.

Under his regime it may figuratively be said that Ellis Island has been turned from a hell for the immigrant into something of a heaven. The old abuses he has done away with. He is a man of not only great executive traits, but of broad human sympathy. "In his administration of the Island," said the *Outlook* recently, "these two sides of his character have been strikingly displayed, uniting to produce many improvements in equipment and procedure." The contractors who, for their own profit, violated the terms of their contracts by transferring immigrants to the railway stations in an unsatisfactory manner; the young and bumptious lawyer who truculently maintained his right not only to stay on the Island against the will of the Commissioner, but to have an immediate interview with his client, a young woman detained pending the decision of a board of special inquiry; the doorkeeper who, suspected on almost overwhelming evidence of a theft from an aged immigrant, steadfastly refused to be searched; and the waiter who had cleaned the dining-room floor but carelessly, all found themselves brought into un-

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pleasantly definite contact with the stern, inflexible side of the Commissioner's character. The first faced not only a canceled contract but a possible prosecution; the second had the option of taking the next boat for New York voluntarily or under escort of two sturdy inspectors; the third found himself searched before he knew it; while the waiter received a terse order to clean the floor, with the significant addition, "I shall be back here in ten minutes." It might be said in parenthesis that the Commissioner did return and that he found the floor clean.

The more human side of the man is illustrated by the roof garden, with awnings, easy chairs, and tables for luncheon, which he arranged for the young women of his force.

An Irreverent Suggestion.—Chancellor Day's invectives against the President and the President's vigorous remarks about the Chancellor's Standard Oil friends move *Life* to make a suggestion that would have rejoiced the heart of the late P. T. Barnum. It says:

Chancellor Day admits that to him much of the President's message reads like the ravings of a disordered mind, and other parts of it suggest the shrewd, but reckless, demagog.

What a grand thing for sport it would be if a scolding match could be arranged between Chancellor Day and the President; catch-as-catch-can, no language foul, but profane language barred because of the professional standing of the contestants; umpire to be Ben Tillman; Jeff Davis and Governor Vardaman to be referees; two stenographers to be allowed each man, and both contestants to speak at once; after each ten-minute period the subject to be changed; undesirable and cabinet officers to be admitted to the side lines, and seats reserved free for leading muck-rakers and stockholders of the Standard Oil Company.

Joy veritably wells up in the heart at the thought of such a contest as this. Oh my! Oh my! If the enclosure was large enough the gate money and cinematograph rights would build the Panama Canal.

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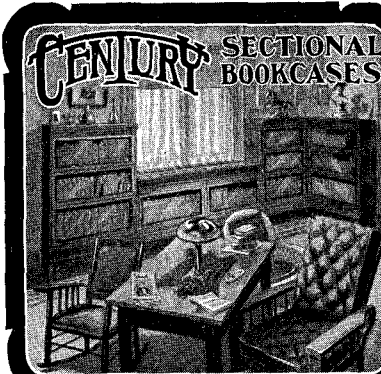
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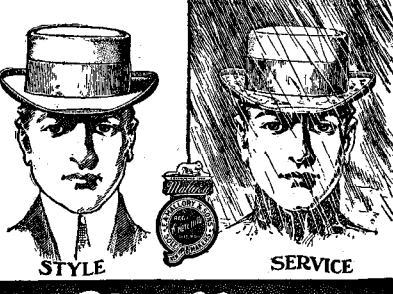
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Sandy's Retort.—YANKEE—"I'll have you know, stranger, that I belong to Chicago."

SANDY—"Deed, an' wha'd hae thoct it? Frae the way ye've been speaking I thought Chicago belonged to you."—*Home Magazine*.

Compensation.—MR. POWERS—"Do you mean to say that you shopped all day and didn't get anything?"

MRS. POWERS—"Yes, but I know what everybody else got."—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

Her Right.—MR. JAWBACK—"My goodness! What are you in such a stew about?"

MRS. JAWBACK—"Well, I have a right to fuss. I'm to deliver an address at the Don't Worry Club this afternoon, and I'm afraid it's going to rain."—*Cleveland Leader*.

A Hypocrite.—TEACHER—"Johnny, what is a hypocrite?"

JOHNNY—"A boy wot comes to school with a smile on his face."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

Ordered Around.—"Sorry, sir," telephoned the butcher, "but we are out of sirloin. Why don't your wife order you a round?"

"What's that?" exploded Harker at the other end of the line.

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"Why don't my wife order me around? Man, that is all she does from morning until night! If you were nearer, I'd—" But the startled butcher had hung up the receiver.—*The Children's Visitor*.

An Old Friend.—"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement-ring."

"Did they?"

"Did they! Six of them recognized it at once."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Diffident.—"The office should seek the man, you know."

"That's all right," replied the avowed aspirant, "but I gave it a fair chance, and it seemed diffident."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Information.—One day a well-known politician was enjoying a chat with a friend at a London hotel, when a strange young man came up and said:

"Can I see you for a moment, Mr. Dash?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Dash, rising. The young man led him across the room and seemed to have something important to say to him. Arrived in a corner, the stranger whispered in the politician's ear:

"I am on the staff of an evening paper and I should like you to tell me what you think of the situation in the East."

Mr. Dash looked a little puzzled at first, then he said:

"Follow me." And leading the way, he walked through the reading-room, down some steps into the drawing-room, through a long passage into the dining-room, and drawing his visitor into the corner behind the hat-rack, he whispered:

"I really don't know anything about it."—*Christian Observer*.

A Reminder.—DUSTY DAN—"Sometimes I wish I could stop riding fast freights and ride in a first-class passenger-coach."

WINTRY WALTER—"Well, you don't know when you are well off, pard. Why, in each passenger-coach der is an ax and saw to remind you of a woodpile."—*Chicago News*.

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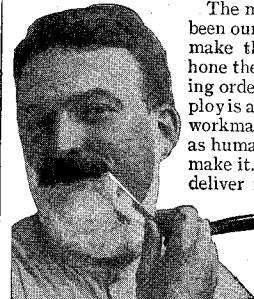
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"That's what I told my wife," said the man, "and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Preferable.—"Do you favor an early adjournment?" asked one member of Congress.

"Yes," answered the other. "It is better to let your constituents criticize the things you left undone than the mistakes you made."—*Washington Star*.

A Wise One.—"That author keeps his identity closely concealed."

"Yes; until I read his books I thought it was due to modesty."

"Isn't it?"

"No; discretion."—*The Sacred Heart Review*.

Perhaps So.—"Mama, is that bay rum in the bottle on your table?"

"Mercy, no, dear!" she replied. "That is mucilage."

"Oh!" said little Johnny, "perhaps that's why I can't get my hat off."—*The Methodist Recorder*.

Quite of her Opinion.—GUSHING YOUNG LADY (to famous actor)—"Oh! Mr. Sinclair, I did so want to have a talk with you. I'm simply mad to go on the stage."

SINCLAIR—"Yes; I should think you would be, my dear young lady!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

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Peculiar Qualifications.—"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."
—*The Herald and Presbyterian.*

One on Boston.—A well-known Washington architect who has just returned from Boston is chortling over a good joke on that correct and literary city. He says that in the reading-room of one of the most exclusive clubs in the Hub there is a sign that reads: "Only Low Conversation Permitted Here."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

No Wonder.—A young couple out in Osborne County became the proud parents of a little girl the other day. They wanted to weigh the youngster as soon as it was drest, but had no scales. Just then the iceman came along and they borrowed his scales. To their surprise, the little one weighed forty-four pounds.
—*The Lookout.*

Knew It Was.—"Going to make a garden next spring?"
"Not much."
"I thought you were so enthusiastic on the subject last summer."
"Won't you allow a man to learn anything by experience?"—*Nashville American.*

A Deficit.—TEACHER—"Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?"
"It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."
—*The Methodist Recorder.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 7.—The first of the big new battle-ships for the German navy, the *Nassau*, of 18,000 tons, is launched at Wilhelmshaven in the presence of the Emperor.

March 8.—Governor Magoon arrives in Havana and is warmly greeted by the Cubans.

March 10.—A Swede, apparently insane, fires a dozen shots at the palace in Christiania in an attempt to kill King Haakon; no one is injured.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 6.—At a meeting of the Minnesota Democratic Committee, Governor Johnson is indorsed for the Presidency.

March 7.—Eight Chinese are found guilty of murder in the first degree in Boston on four counts charging the killing of four Chinese last fall.

The New York Republican State Committee adopts resolutions indorsing Governor Hughes for the Presidency.

March 10.—The board of managers of Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, decline to accept the bequest of land and coal property left the institution by Anna T. Jeanes, on condition that football be abandoned.

March 11.—The Senate at Albany fails to pass the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution increasing the salary of the governor to \$20,000.

March 12.—The fleet arrives at Magdalena Bay, two days ahead of schedule time.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst files with Governor Hughes complaints asking for the removal of Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Birmingham for failure to enforce the excise laws in New York City.

WASHINGTON.

March 6.—The bill increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army is passed by the Senate.

A resolution to investigate Representative Lilley's charges of corruption in connection with submarine boats is adopted by the House.

March 7.—Wu-Ting-fang, the new Chinese Minister, arrives in Washington.

March 10.—The President makes an address before the International Congress of Mothers, on the welfare of the child.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the term *jigger-mast*, that is, the aftermast of a four-masted or five-masted vessel, says: "Lifelong and intimate relations with ship-builders and sailors convince me that the fourth mast of a four-masted vessel is a *spanker-mast*." THE LEXICOGRAPHER will be greatly obliged to such of his correspondents as "go down to the sea in ships" if they will favor him with the benefit of their expert knowledge of this subject. Murray's New English Dictionary and Webster's International sustain the correctness of the definition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY. The definitions given by other dictionaries are ambiguous and unsatisfactory.

"A. R. G.," Omaha, Neb.—"Which is the best usage? to use or to omit the conjunction *that* in such sentences as 'Will the fact he (or *that* he) has a license prevent him from marrying another girl?' and 'He was assured the (or *that* the) license would not prevent him,' etc?"

In English speech and writing the connectives are the media by means of which the separate elements of a sentence are joined. For this reason he who would acquire perspicuity of style can not afford to neglect them. As there is only one best word, so is there only one best way. Altho usage has sanctioned the omission of the conjunction *that* in such sentences as "A. R. G." gives, it should not be forgotten that words necessary to the sense, to the harmony, or to the beauty of a sentence should seldom be omitted. Therefore, altho usage occasionally sanctions the omission of such words, and the sentences as constructed are correct, we think that for the sake of lucidity and style they should not be omitted. It is well to remember, however, that in *writing for the press* elegance and comprehensiveness are often sacrificed to brevity.

"V. J.," Washington, D. C.—The title of Victor Hugo's novel is pronounced lê mi"zê"rā"bl—"e" as in they; "i" as in machine; "a" as in arm.

"B. P. E.," Blanchester, O.—"What is the correct use of *sit* and *set* in regard to inanimate objects? Is it correct to say, 'The table sets in the hall'?"

Applied to inanimate things *sit* is used (1) of clothes, which are correctly said to sit well, that is, to be suited to the person and fit well; (2) of weights or burdens, which sit heavily upon one; (3) of coal, which sits when, in a mine, it settles or subsides without breaking. In its other senses *sit* applies to animate things. When it refers to posture *sit*, according to strict grammatical rule, is always an active intransitive. To "sit on eggs" has been characterized as colloquial English, but it is sanctioned by the translators of the King James version of the Bible. "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them out" (Jer. xvii. 11). Shakespeare wrote "Birds *sit* brooding in the snow" (*L.L.L.*, act iv, sc. 3). On a poultry-farm the farm-hand sets the hen, but the hen sits. As to *set*, used of inanimate things, this is commonly applied to such as may be made to stand in distinction to those that may be laid down. One lays a book on a table, but sets it on a shelf when it stands on end. The sentence quoted should read, "The table sits in the hall" or "The table has been set [here *set* means placed] in the hall."

"E. C.," Kansas City, Mo.—In the sentence you submit the verb in the singular is correct.

"H. B. L.," Columbia, Mo.—"Please tell me what are *Faverolls*?"

The term *Faverolle* designates a breed of fowl which originated in the Houdan district of France about fifteen years ago.

"A. J. M.," Richmond, Ont.—The word about which you inquire is either a nonce-word or a misprint for *dichroism*. None of the dictionaries examined contains *dichronism*. There is, however, *dichromism*, which is defective vision.

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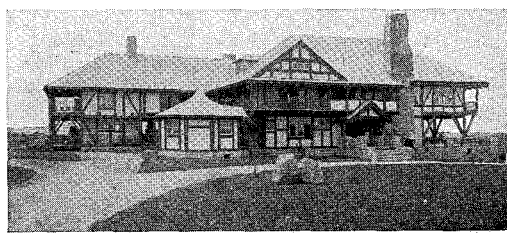
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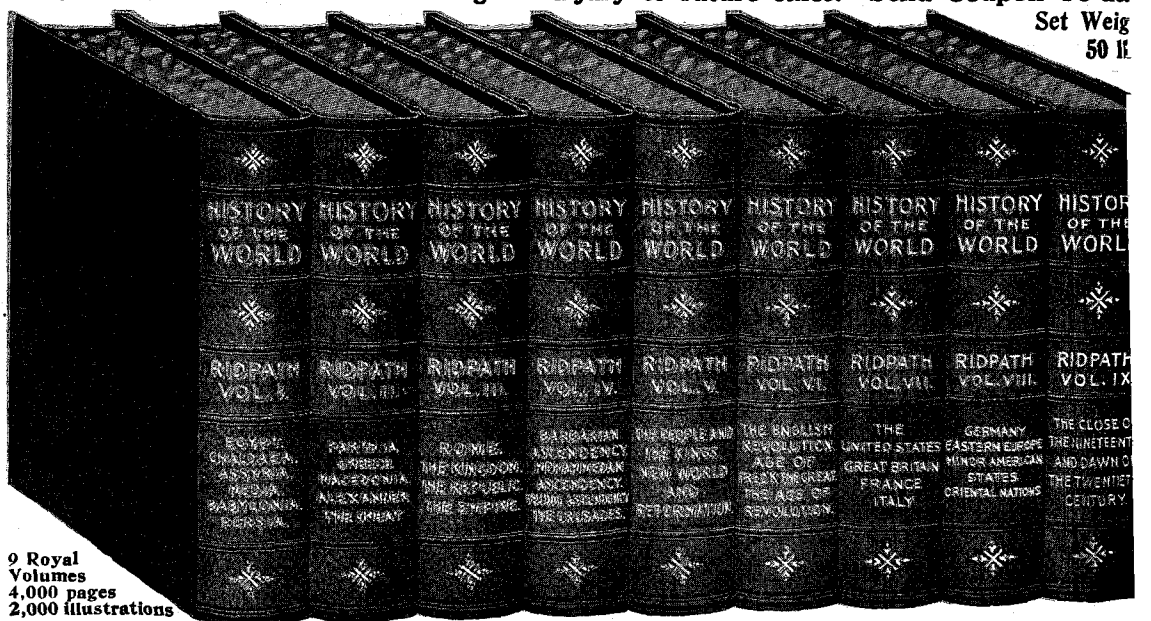
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